POLITICAL EVENTS.

MARCH 1, 1824.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENT was opened on the 3d ult. by Commission, and the Lord Chancellor read the Speech, which was as follows:

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you his Majesty's deep regret, that in consequence of indisposition he is prevented from meeting you in Parliament upon the present occasion. It would have been a peculiar satisfaction to his Majesty to be enabled in person to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of the country. Trade and commerce are extending themselves both at home and abroad. An increasing activity pervades almost every branch of manufacture. The growth of the revenue is such as not only to sustain public credit, and to prove the unimpaired productiveness of our resources, but (what is yet more gratifying to his Majesty's feelings) to evince a diffusion of comfort among the great body of his people. Agriculture is recovering from the depression under which it laboured; and, by the steady operation of natural causes, is gradually re-assuming the station to which its importance entitles it among the great interests of the nation. At no former period has there prevailed throughout all classes of the community in this island a more cheerful spirit of order, or a more just sense of the advantages which, under the blessing of Providence, they enjoy. In Ireland, which has for some time past been the subject of his Majesty's particular solicitude, there are many indications of amendment; and his Majesty relies upon your continued endeavours to secure the welfare and happiness of that part of the United Kingdom. His Majesty has commanded us further to inform you, that he has every reason to believe that the progress of our internal prosperity and improvement will not be disturbed by any interruption of tranquillity abroad. His Majesty continues to receive from the Powers his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, assurances of their earnest desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of friendship with his Majesty; and nothing is omitted on his Majesty's part, as well to preserve general peace, as to remove any causes of disagreement, and to draw closer the bonds of amity between other nations and Great Britain. The negotiations which have been so long carried on through his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, for the arrangement of differences between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, are, as his Majesty flatters himself, drawing near to a favourable termination. A convention has been concluded between his Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, for the settlement of the pecuniary claims of this country upon the Court of Vienna. His Majesty has directed that a copy of this convention shall be laid before you, and he relies on your assistance for the execution of some of its provisions. Anxiously as his Majesty deprecated the commencement of the war in Spain, he is every day more satisfied that, in the strict neutrality which he determined to observe in that contest (and which you so cordially approved), he best consulted the true interests of his people. With respect to the provinces of America which have declared their separation from Spain, his Majesty's conduct has been open and consistent; and his opinions have been at all times frankly avowed to Spain and to other Powers. His Majesty has appointed Consuls to reside at the principal ports and places of those provinces, for the protection of the trade of his subjects. As to any further measures, his Majesty has reserved to himself an unfettered discretion, to be exercised, as the circumstances of those countries, and the interests of his own people, may appear to his Majesty to require."

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has directed us to inform you, that the estimates for the year are prepared, and shall forthwith be laid before you. The numerous points at which, under present circumstances, his Majesty's naval force is necessarily distributed, and the occasion which has arisen for strengthening his garrisons in the West Indies, have rendered unavoidable some augmentation of his establishments by sea and land. His Majesty has, however, the gratification of believing that notwithstanding the increase of expense incident to these augmentations, it will still be in your power, after providing for the service of the year, to make arrangements in some parts of our system of taxation, which may afford relief to certain important branches of the national industry."

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that he has not been inattentive to the desire expressed by the House of Commons in the last Session of Parliament, that means should be devised for ameliorating the condition of the Negro slaves in the West Indies. His Majesty has directed the necessary information relating to this subject to be laid before you. His Majesty is confident that you will afford your best attention and assistance to any proposition which may be submitted to you for promoting the moral improvement of the Negroes, by an extended plan of religious instruction, and by such other measures as may gradually conduce to the same end. But his Majesty earnestly recommends to you to treat this whole subject with the calmness and the discretion which it demands. It is a subject perplexed with difficulties, which no sudden effort can disentangle. To excite exaggerated expectations in those who are the objects of your benevolence, would be as fatal to their welfare as to that of their employers; and his Majesty assures himself you will bear in mind, that in the correction of a long-standing and complicated system, in which the fortunes and the safety of large classes of his Majesty's subjects are involved, that course of proceeding is alone likely to attain practical good, and to

avoid aggravation of evil, in which due regard shall be paid to considerations of justice, and in which caution shall temper zeal."

Lord Liverpool then brought in a bill for the better regulation of Select Vestries. Lord Somers moved the Address to His Majesty, which was couched much in the terms usual on such occasions. Lord Lorton seconded the address. The Marquis of Lansdown concurred in those parts of the speech which admitted improvement to have taken place in our agricultural pursuits. After alluding to Spain, his Lordship said he did not mean to propose any amendment, but he wished that the tone of ministers had been more decided respecting South America. The Earl of Liverpool replied to the remarks of the Noble Marquis regarding our financial matters and our conduct respecting Spain; during which he complimented the Bourbon Duke for his conduct as a commander. His Lordship then spoke of South America, and stated, that in respect to our future conduct towards the emancipated nations there, we were entirely free and unfettered. In alluding to the West Indies and the occurrences there, his Lordship expressed his hope that the subject would be temperately considered, with a just view to all parties. His Lordship then stated that the measures adopted respecting tithes in Ireland had exceeded expectation, and it was for the House to consider what further steps might be adopted for the benefit of that country. Lord Holland then rose, and in a masterly speech of considerable length, alluded to most of the topics in the Speech, and to the immense addition of power which the control and influence of France over Spain gave to that country. During which his Lordship truly observed, that it was of no consequence whether such acquired power were wielded in the name of the "Grand Monarque," "La Grande Nation," "Napoleon Bonaparte," the "Most Christian King," or the "Holy Alliance," if it were admitted that such a right of interference were to be tolerated. On the 5th, Lord Liverpool laid on the table the correspondence relative to the Austrian Loan. On the 9th the House was called over to fix by ballot the attendance of three peers during the hearing of appeals; and the Lord Chancellor stated that he had received his Majesty's commission, authorising Lord Gifford to sit as Deputy Speaker. The Marquis of Lansdown gave notice of a motion relative to the South American recognition, as far as related to those provinces which were independent of Spain. His Lordship also moved for the copies of two papers relative to Ireland. On the 10th Peers were balloted for on the hearing of Scotch appeals; and the Earl of Darnley gave notice of a motion on the state of Ireland. On the 11th nothing of importance was transacted, and the House adjourned to the 13th; when, after some unimportant business, Earl Grosvenor inquired what measures had been taken with respect to the offices of Clerk of the Parliament and Lord Justice General of Scotland. Lord Liverpool replied, that in future no deputyship was to be permitted. It was to be the same with the office of the Remembrancer of the Exchequer. The Marquis of Lansdown called the attention of the House to the punishment of the Tread-mill being inflicted upon unconvicted prisoners. (See Hist. Register, page 531, Vol. IX.) It was important that a laborious, severe, and ignominious punishment should attach only to guilt; and he trusted some directions (though the act itself specified "hard labour" for convicted prisoners, and "employment" for others) should be given on the subject for the Magistrates. The Earl of Liverpool said, that he knew not the properest course to be adopted; but that if any doubt existed on the subject, it ought to be remedied immediately. On the 16th, after hearing appeals, Mr. Rose, jun. was appointed Deputy Reading Clerk to the House. The Marquis of Lansdown moved for a variety of papers relative to Ireland On the 17th no business of moment was transacted. On the 18th the Queensbury Appeal Cause was heard, and the first Sessional Bill was brought up from the Commons. On the 19th Earl Grosvenor presented a petition against the Game Laws. On the 20th Lord Suffield gave notice that he should move that their Lordships go into a committee of evidence on the Game Bill, in order that no opposition might on that ground be made to the bill when it came from the Commons.

House of Commons.—The House having returned from the Lords on the 3d of February, Mr. R. Hill moved the address, and Mr. Daly seconded it. Mr. Brougham then rose, and after congratulating the country on the prospect that ministers intended to do something satisfactory respecting Ireland, he took a view of Spanish affairs, and of those of Europe in general, which he contended were inimical to the interests of this country. He then spoke of the South American Colonies, and expressed his pleasure that they had been disposed of by the speech of the President of the United States. He did not object to the commencement of the Address, but entered his protest against the latter part of it. Mr. Canning

replied, and defended the course which government had pursued. He congratulated the House that Britain had taken no part in the Spanish contest. In regard to the recognition of the South American States, Mr. Canning observed, that the time for such an acknowledgment, whether come or not, could not be judged of without reference to the internal affairs of both Spain and her late colonies. He contended that foreign states had no right to interfere between the parent country and them. He denied that England was but a second-rate power in Europe, and alluded to other topics in Mr. Brougham's speech; and urged the necessity of keeping independent of the powers of Europe, while they did not strike at us. The Catholic question, Mr. Canning held, could not be carried in the present state of public opinion, though his own sentiments on the subject remained unchanged. On the 4th, Mr. Hobhouse inquired if no guarantee was given that the French army should be withdrawn from Spain, and whether a proclamation of Sir Thomas Maitland, placing two of the Ionian islands under quarantine, had reached Mr. Canning. In this letter Sir Thomas spoke most contemptuously of the heroic Prince Mavrocordato. He, moreover, knew that the Turks had followed a Greek vessel into one of our ports, and beheaded six of the crew. Mr. Canning said there was no danger that Spain would be permanently occupied by the French. As to the proclamation, a Turkish vessel was pursued by a Greek squadron, and landing on an island (it should have been a rock uninhabited) within our jurisdiction, the Greeks pursued the fugitives on land, and massacred a number of them. He insisted that the most scrupulous neutrality had throughout been observed between the parties. Colonel Palmer censured the conduct of ministers; and Sir T. Lethbridge justified them. On the 5th, there were not members present to form a house. On the 6th, several documents were moved for. Mr. James asked whether ministers had not acted illegally and unconstitutionally in concluding the Austrian Loan Convention without consulting the house. Mr. Canning denied that they had done so. Sir J. Newport moved for certain papers relative to burials in Ireland; on which the house divided, for the motion 32, against it 56. On the 9th, the house resolved itself into a Committee of Supply. Several documents were moved for by different members: among them were accounts of the Mint-coinage. On the 10th, Mr. P. Grenfell moved for a return of the Bank notes and bills in circulation. Mr. Hume presented a petition against the Vagrant Act. Mr. Peel stated his intention to submit certain amendments to this act, when the subject came regularly before the house. On the 11th, petitions were presented for the repeal of the Coal duties, and Mr. Western moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the qualification of jurors. Leave was accordingly given. Mr. Martin, of Galway, moved for leave to amend the act of last session respecting the cruel treatment of cattle, which was carried; he then moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent bear-baiting, and other cruel practices. Mr. Peel opposed the bill as going too far; and Mr. Lockhart stated that bull-baiting was already punishable by Mr. Martin's own act, and his having obtained leave to amend his former bill, and extend its protection to other animals. The motion was then withdrawn. Mr. Hume moved for unsettled accounts of wills and administrations, and the sums due thereupon. Mr. Grattan made a motion for the production of the papers on a coroner's inquest held in Ireland on a person named M'Cann, which he afterwards withdrew. The house then went into a Committee of Supply. Sir F. Burdett presented a petition from Mr. Stapleton, a magistrate of Yorkshire, remonstrating against the practice of sending untried prisoners to the tread-mill. Mr. Peel agreed that if the practice was not illegal, it was decidedly impolitic: he thought the punishment ought not to be inflicted before trial. Mr. Hume moved for a committee on the law restraining the exportation of machines, and the emigration of artisans. Mr. Huskisson concurred in the motion, and twenty-one members were appointed accordingly. On the 13th, the house, in a Committee of Ways and Means, agreed to the usual annual duties on tobacco, snuff, and pensions. Several notices of motions were made. On the 11th, numerous petitions for a repeal of the duties on coal carried coastwise were presented, and the usury laws repeal bill was read a second time, after much discussion; during which Mr. Davenport moved that the bill be read that day six months, and the house divided, 120 for, and 23 against the second reading. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the report of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Baring called the attention of the house to the appointment of King's Remembrancer: which Mr. Robinson explained satisfactorily to the Hon. Member. The resolutions were then read. Mr. Hume enquired respecting the dry-rot in the navy, and presented a petition on the subject. The house then went into a Committee of Supply. On

29,000 seamen being proposed, including 9,000 marines, Mr. Hume moved that 25,000 be substituted; he did not, however, press his amendment to a division. Mr. Goulburn proposed a bill for the residence of the Irish Clergy. On the 17th, Mr. S. Wortley moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws for the preservation of game. Lord Nugent moved for copies of the instructions of ministers to Sir W. A'Court at Madrid, with a view to his conduct relative to the war between France and Spain. The Noble Lord entered into the general question of the line of policy pursued by his Majesty's ministers. He attacked the conduct of Sir W. A'Court throughout the war, but chiefly for advising Alava to abandon his country's cause, and for having remained some time at Seville in the hands of the French after the removal of Ferdinand, in consequence of which he had been offered, by the mob and the priests, the government of that place, in the name of the absolute King,—an offer which the Noble Lord admitted had been rejected with indignation. Another ground of complaint was, his having retired to Gibraltar when there was only a British Vice-Consul at Cadiz, and having remained there, "the cold non-conducting medium between the last sighs of expiring Spain, and the sympathies of his country." After animadverting on the injurious policy pursued by England, the Noble Lord concluded by moving in the terms of his motion. Mr. Canning did not rise to go into the speech of the Noble Lord. He should confine himself to that part which related to Sir W. A'Court's conduct after the departure of the government from Seville. The Noble Lord asked whether Sir W. A'Court then acted upon his own discretion, or upon the instructions of Government? His answer was—partly on both. The Government had endeavoured to foresee all the cases that could arise, and to find measures to meet them. If any blame attached to Sir W. A'Court's going to Gibraltar instead of Cadiz, it belonged to himself and his colleagues, and he was perfectly ready to justify their conduct. Mr. S. Bourne opposed the motion, and concluded by moving as an amendment, "That all the words after the word 'that' be left out, for the purpose of inserting the following:—'That this house is duly sensible of the advantages derived by this country from that neutrality in the war between France and Spain which his Majesty, at its commencement, declared his determination to observe: and which appears to this house, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, to have been scrupulously and inviolably maintained.'" No other Member presented himself to speak upon the question, and strangers were ordered to withdraw; when Lord Nugent made a few observations in reply, and intimated to the house, that if the amendment were carried, he should submit a resolution, upon which he neither intended to trouble them with any observations, nor to take a division. The gallery was then cleared, and the house divided—for the amendment, 171, against it, 30; majority against the motion, 141.—While strangers were excluded, Lord Nugent moved the resolution he had mentioned in his speech, which was intended merely to record his own opinion. It was put and negatived without a division. On the 18th, Lord Althorp obtained leave to bring in a bill for the recovery of small debts; and Mr. Courtenay rose to move a bill to consolidate the laws relative to bankrupts. Mr. Curwen moved for some documents relative to the criminal law of the Isle of Man, which Mr. Peel opposed, and the house divided; when there appeared 28 for, and 26 against the motion. On the 19th, Mr. Grenfell moved for the return of certain Bank balances. Mr. Peel gave notice of a bill to amend the Gaol Act, and of another to consolidate the law relative to Juries. Mr. Grattan moved for a return of names and professions of certain individuals following particular offices in Ireland, with a view to know whether religious faith was a ground for exclusion from office: on which the house divided—for the motion 11, against it 27. On the 20th, several petitions were presented; one, relative to the repeal of the duty on foreign wool, occasioned some debate. Lord Palmerston, the house having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, moved the army estimates, and an additional sum for 4,560 officers and men in augmentation. Mr. Hume moved a reduction of the military force from 73,000 to 63,000 men, which was negatived, and the original sums voted, there being for Mr. Hume's amendment 10, against it 102. Sir G. Clarke then moved the different items of the navy estimates, and the report was ordered to be printed.

The following was his Majesty's reply to the Address on the opening of Parliament.

"I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Address.

"Nothing can be so gratifying to me as the expression of your cordial participation in my sentiments; and there is nothing so near to my heart as to maintain the greatness of the British name, and to promote the welfare and prosperity of my people."

The receipt of revenue for the past year 1823, amounted to 57,672,999*l.* 8s. 4½d.; the sum issued from the Exchequer for the expenditure was 50,962,014*l.* 17s. 11½d. The surplus paid in being 6,710,984*l.* 10s. 5½d.

There have been no disturbances in Ireland of any moment since our last; but among the other extraordinary things from that country, we learn that fourteen policemen are to take their trial at the next assizes for murder and other unjustifiable acts. Such are the occurrences in a country where faction rules and the reign of law is wholly a reign of terror.

By the additional articles to the convention concluded between England and Portugal for the suppression of the slave trade, it is settled, that if there shall be clear proof that a single slave has been put on board any vessel for the purpose of illegal traffic, it shall justify the condemnation of the vessel, if captured at any time during that voyage.

The planters and merchants interested in the slave trade, held a meeting in the City of London last month, to draw up a petition to government on the state of the slave colonies. Mr. Ellis said, that the state of the negroes was misrepresented, and their masters calumniated. A Major Dalby, who attempted to pass some resolutions on the subject of the slaves, was hooted at as a friend of Mr. Wilberforce; and a petition of considerable length, asserting the rights of the planters to their slaves and issue, noticing the sanction of the government formerly to the system, and stating that a fair compensation for the value of the slaves is the due of the planters, and praying that no acts may be sanctioned that may tend to impair in value their property, was carried by a majority of the persons present.

COLONIES.

There are no fresh accounts from Demerara. Smith the missionary, who had been sentenced to death by the court-martial, but recommended to mercy, is pardoned, but is to leave the colony and enter into recognizances not to reside within any part of his Majesty's colonial possessions in the West Indies.

The commission of three officers, viz. Sir James Smyth (King's aide-de-camp), Sir John Oldfield, and Major Fanshawe, landed from the packet on the 26th November last, at Barbadoes. On the 6th December, they were about commencing their labours, by first visiting Jamaica. They will go through the West India islands, and probably the Bahamas, and Bermuda, and return to this country in April. The object of the commission is, to ascertain the state of the fortresses and barracks; but more particularly to report on the various annual estimates, recently laid before the Master-General of the Ordnance, for repairs and additional barracks, for which enormous sums are yearly voted by Parliament.

A plot has been discovered in Jamaica which had for its object the destruction of the white inhabitants; and seven negroes have been arrested, tried, and condemned to death. The House of Assembly have made a report on Lord Bathurst's letter on the resolution of the House of Commons, as follows:—

That Your Committee observe with surprise and regret, that his Majesty's Ministers have, by the above resolutions, sanctioned the principles laid down by our enemies in the mother country, and pledged themselves to enforce such measures as shall tend ultimately to the final extinction of slavery in the British colonies; and your Committee have also learnt from the agent, that in his conferences with Ministers, it has been refused to acknowledge our claim to compensation for the injuries the colonies must sustain in the mere endeavour to carry the scheme of emancipation into effect; by which refusal the Ministers have shewn an inclination, not only to dispose of our property without our consent, but even to violate those common rules of honesty which ought to govern nations as well as private persons."

"The Committee cannot forbear to express their decided opinion, that the proceedings of the House of Commons, and the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, are a direct attempt to violate the Constitution of this colony: and they recommend to the House to adopt the most firm, strong, and constitutional measures to resist such attempt, and to preserve to the inhabitants of this colony those rights which have been transmitted to them from their ancestors."

The following message to the Governor was afterwards agreed to:—

"May it please your Grace—We are ordered by the House to wait upon your Grace to acquaint you, that in compliance with their answer to the speech your Grace was pleased to make at the opening of the present Session, they have proceeded to a deliberate and careful revision of the Consolidated Slave Law, and find it as complete in all its enactments as the nature of circumstances will admit, to render the slave population as happy and comfortable in every respect as the labouring class of any part of the world. This House most solemnly assures your Grace, that they will at all times be ready (if left to themselves), to watch and take advantage of every opportunity of promoting the religious and moral improvement of the slaves, and to make such ameliorating enactments as may be consistent with their happiness and the general safety of the colony; but under the critical circumstances in which

the colony is now placed, by reason of the late proceedings in the British Parliament, the House think the present moment peculiarly unfavourable for discussion, which may have a tendency to unsettle the minds of the Negro population, which the House have the greatest reason to believe is at present perfectly quiet and contented."

It is pleasing to turn from these colonies to our *free* ones in the East, and to observe their rapid progression in prosperity. The progress of improvement in the fine colony of Van Dieman's Land, appears to be extremely rapid; of which, perhaps, the most striking instance is afforded in the projected establishment of passage-vessels, constructed after the manner of the Leith and Berwick smacks, to sail regularly between Hobart-town and Sidney, for the conveyance of passengers. A company had been formed for this purpose at Hobart-town, to which the sum of 2,500*l.* had been subscribed, the whole amount required for the undertaking being 6000*l.* The Berwick, a passage-vessel for Van Dieman's Land, had brought out a supply of merinos, the greater part of which arrived safe; but of twenty-four head of horned cattle, shipped on board the same vessel, the whole unfortunately perished. Proper protection is given to the passengers on their voyage to the colony, by giving them damages in the law courts in cases of neglect or ill-treatment of the captain. Three actions for such conduct were brought in the Lieutenant Governor's Court against the captain of the Berwick, in all of which verdicts were given for the plaintiffs.

FOREIGN STATES.

The opening of the French chambers is fixed for the 7th of April. Madame Chauvet, accused of being an accomplice in a plot against the government, by carrying letters from a party of refugees to their friends in Paris, has been acquitted. On this trial the venerable Marquis La Fayette was examined as a witness, when he protested against being addressed by the title of Marquis, which he had resigned at the bureau of the constituent assembly many years ago. It appears that the French have obtained an acknowledgement of a debt of 34,000,000f. from Spain, and have secured the salt factories of Arragon, and the customs of Miranda, as guarantees for the payment.

Overtures had been made to Spain for the recognition of the independence of her colonies, from England. In order to make it appear that he is generous, Ferdinand has given all the world liberty to trade freely with what he calls his colonies; in fact, with the independent states of South America. This is announced with great boasting, as if it did not exist already, and Spain had the ability to prevent it! Ferdinand gives what he does not possess, in order, perhaps, to make a merit of the boon when the independence of these states comes to be debated. This is reported to have been effected by the influence of France, that probably supposes, if free trade be allowed (which cannot be prevented), England will gain her end, and be less anxious to declare herself on a question which the French monarch and the fraternity of the Holy Alliance look upon as sanctioning an unnatural rebellion. If this be not the case, there is something yet to come to light respecting the motive of it, which it is difficult to guess; at present it can only, then, be regarded as an artful effort to prevent the acknowledgment of South American independence by Great Britain. Ferdinand, amusingly enough, has established a sinking fund of 80,000,000 a year, to liquidate the national debt; this is the very quintessence of farce in a nation without treasury or revenue. The *Restaurador*, a paper published by the clergy of Madrid, has been suppressed on the suggestion of the Holy Allies, as too violent even for them! Ferdinand has announced to the island of Cuba, that he has been "restored to the plenitude of his sovereign rights;" that "he has annulled every thing done in virtue of the constitution;" that "the first care of his *paternal* heart has been to destroy that odious system; that on re-establishing the *wise* and *ancient laws* of Spain, his royal mind cannot rest without making the immense provinces of America partakers of the same benefits; and that, while he meditates upon the means of doing so, he has *resolved* that his royal and legitimate authority shall be immediately re-established in *all* his ultramarine dominions, in the same state, and with the same prerogatives, as before the month of March 1820."

Intelligence from the United States, by way of Charlestown, gives as the chief topic of interest in Carolina and the other southern states, the approaching election to the Presidental chair, which must be vacated by Mr. Monroe in the year 1825. General Jackson and Mr. Crawford are represented to be the canditates, on one of whom the choice is likely to fall; and both have their partisans among the public journals, which occasionally insert articles setting forth their claims to the high distinction.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

Mr. Benelli having, as we stated in our concluding Opera report of last year, become the director, ostensibly at least, of the establishment at the King's Theatre, numerous new engagements have taken place, the house has undergone some indispensable repairs, and the interior has been newly decorated.

The bills announce a variety of new performers in expectation, among whom Madame Pasta stands prominent. This lady's first *début* on the stage in the character of Cherubino in "Figaro," at the King's Theatre, about eight years ago, held out hopes which have since been realized beyond the most sanguine expectations. She has for some years been the idol of the Parisian connoisseurs; and unless her engagement for London be well secured, there is reason to fear that her admirers *aux Italiens* will not easily part with such a treasure. Of the rest of the engagements we shall forbear speaking until the appearance of the parties gives us an opportunity of so doing.

Rossini himself, with his wife, Madame Colbran Rossini, has been brought from Italy to compose new operas; and both have already appeared before a British public.

Owing to an accident, the opening of the season was delayed until the 24th Jan. when the opera of "Zelmira" was, for the first time, produced on our boards; Rossini, the author, presiding at the pianoforte.

The embellishments of the interior, although not in the best possible taste, are of a light and cheerful kind; and, considering time and circumstances, they do credit to the spirit and liberality of the management.

In the orchestra, M. Spagnoletti conducts the opera, and Mr. Lacy the ballet. Our high opinion of the former gentleman in this department has been often stated; and Mr. L.'s qualifications must be acknowledged by all who have witnessed the precision and steadiness with which he marshals the numerous instrumentalists under his bow. We observed considerable changes in the location and the *personnel* of the band. Mr Mackintosh, the bassoon, we looked for in vain: the foreign gentleman who fills his place, however famed he may be, is not an equivalent. A celebrated oboe from abroad is also a new acquisition, and his skill admits of no doubt; but he is not equal to our Griesbach; his tones are frequently harsh and forced, his upper passages too staccato and piercing; and instead of blending and mellowing his instrument into the general harmony, he seems to strive to be noticed. Mr. Wilman's fascinating clarionet, too, we could not hear. Lindley, Mariotti, and Dragonetti, those colossal and unique artists, are with us; and Signor Coccia presides worthily at the pianoforte.

"Zelmira" was composed for San Carlo at Naples, in 1822. We do not know the reception it met with there; but this we may safely aver, if the Neapolitans were fascinated by the music of this opera, their taste must have wonderfully changed since our residence among them. As for the poem—a minor consideration in an opera, we know—it is below criticism.

The scene is in Lesbos—the time the Lord knows when; but no doubt *anteriore dell'istoria*, (previous to all history,) as our Cicerone used to say when he found himself in a nonplus as to dates. Polidoro (Placci), driven from his throne by the usurper Antenore (Curioni), is believed by the latter to have perished in the conflagration of the temple of Ceres, set on fire with that intent by Antenor, at the instigation of Zelmira, Polidoro's daughter, (Madame Colbran). But in revealing to Antenor this supposed retreat of Polidoro, Zelmira was the means of saving her father's life, whom she kept concealed and cherished in a family tomb. In the mean while, her husband, Ilo, (Garcia) returns from the wars, and hears and believes both the supposed parricide of his spouse, and the report of her secret attachment to the murderer of her father. By some chance, however, Ilo meets Polidoro near the tomb which so long had concealed him, learns the true state of things, and determines on revenge. The usurper Antenor is attacked by Ilo's troops, vanquished and dethroned, and the son-in-law is proclaimed heir to the crown.

The music of this opera, taken as a whole, is rather remarkable for a display of some very scientific harmonic combinations, than any fascinating graces of melody. It sometimes even presents eccentricities which one would rather have looked for in the German School. Another very striking, and we will add, deplorable feature, is the stunning noise of the accompaniments. Trombone, trumpets, kettle-drums, drum, &c. are seldom at rest. Mozart has been blamed for an abuse of the wind instruments; but his operas are subdued pastoral strains, in comparison with "Zelmira." In the latter, moreover, the combined efforts of the orchestra were not deemed sufficient by Rossini. He has of late shewn a par-

tiality to military bands *on the stage*, and in "Zelmira" that musical auxiliary is seldom off the boards. It is almost a waste of words to declaim against the absurdity of such a practice, except it were resorted to as an expedient to make up by quantity for the want of quality—to cloak imperfections and defects by musical uproar. In "Zelmira" most of the chorusses, although sung by between thirty and forty voices, are thus completely overwhelmed. A composer, moreover, ought to consider the limited proficiency in the individuals of such a regimental band, and the slight chance he has of making them play in tune with the orchestra. Some of them are sure to be out of pitch, and this was often the case here.

This opera also, like the later works of Rossini, is replete with reminiscences from prior compositions, and full of his mannerisms. These repetitions are the more palpable, after having heard so much of the same author. The endless triplets, the augmenting climax upon a bass of c g, c g; b g, b g—have become our daily bread of late. In the same manner we have heard so constantly the progress from the tonic (major) to the minor chord of the second, that nine times out of ten we make sure of what is coming.

We are far from offering these remarks with any view to depreciate the merits of the favourite of the day. It is not the first time we have felt called upon to state our sentiments on this matter; nor do we stand single, among our musical fellow-critics, in harbouring such opinions; and the presence of Rossini amidst us, instead of silencing our pen, acts as a stronger inducement to speak with candour and impartiality. No one can entertain a higher opinion of the great talents and the real genius of this gentleman; some of his writings have excited our delight and admiration. But with all the requisites for rendering his name immortal, and once entered upon the high road of immortality, why stray into by-paths, in which he may be lost sight of, and chance to lose his way altogether?

As Rossini is to write for us in London, we trust he will spare no exertions to produce works deserving of his name. He may be assured—and perhaps he may by this time have convinced himself—that the audiences who are to judge of his labour, are fully capable of appreciating its merits and defects. Willing to admire him where admiration is due, they have heard too much of what is classic in music to be led away by the fashion of the day, and to be content with mannerism, mere Italianisms, and repetitions under varied forms. New and fascinating melodies, sound and well-combined harmony, will be the means of Rossini's success with a British public. Both are fully within his grasp. May his arrival on our shores form a redeeming epoch in his biography!

As we shall have to comment upon the representation of a second opera, our limits will not admit of a criticism of the execution of the respective characters in "Zelmira," excepting that of Zelmira herself, which, as has already been stated, introduced Madame Colbran Rossini for the first time on our boards. This lady is past the prime of life and voice; and, whatever she may have been ten or fifteen years ago, can no longer be numbered among first-rate *prime donne*. Viewed with this admission, we found in her singing much wherewith to be pleased. No trick, no affectation; her style is pure, correct, and graceful; her execution fluent and neat. Her compass of voice is evidently on the wane; the upper notes, from g, not being produced without effort. In her acting she also gave satisfaction. There was nothing to indicate strong conception or deep emotion,—no superior scenic powers; but as far as her expressions and action went, they were sufficiently appropriate and correct, and occasionally rather impressive. Upon the whole, however, we question whether, without her conjugal passport, her reception would have been equally favourable.

On the 14th of February Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" appeared for the first time these two years, for the purpose of introducing Signor Benetti, a new Buffo, in the part of Figaro. Most of the other characters were also in new hands: Garcia played the Count; De Begnis, Don Bartolo; Porto, Basilio; and Madame Vestris, Rosina. This opera we consider to be one of the best compositions of Rossini; and the poem, also, has the attraction of some excellent comic scenes, besides the merit of clearness and simplicity, which is not the case with its sequel, "Le Nozze di Figaro."

The part of Figaro, chosen by Signor Benetti for his *début*, and we understand never before performed by him, is one of the most difficult on the operatic stage; it requires an inexhaustible fund of comic sprightliness, and great vocal abilities. Although in neither of these respects Signor Benetti reached the *beau idéal* of the character, we were upon the whole well satisfied with his exertions, and the impression he made upon the audience seemed to be very favourable. His countenance presented no striking features indicative of comic humour, but he was throughout

full of life and bustle: the shaving scene in particular he acted very effectively. His voice, especially in the five or six lower notes of his natural compass (F to B), is strong, sonorous, and sufficiently flexible; the upper part of his scale is decidedly inferior in *timbre* and ready and distinct utterance: his musical qualifications seem to be considerable, and he intonated with great purity at all times. Allowing for the drawback of a first appearance, and in a new character, we entertain strong hopes of his engagement proving, upon the whole, an acquisition to the establishment.

Of Garcia, excepting always his predilection for embellishments, however tasteful, we can scarcely speak in terms of sufficient praise. *His* singing and acting came up to the ideal perfection with which a perusal of the part might impress a dramatic connoisseur. In the drunken scene, and in the disguise of the music-teacher, he displayed no ordinary comic talents.

De Begnis, in Don Bartolo, gave much satisfaction. Although not equal to Ambrogetti, who formerly played this part, he was infinitely superior to Placci, in whose hands it was two seasons ago.

Porto, as Don Basilio, showed some indications of quiet *vis comica*, and made many laughably ugly faces. He sang the famous aria "La Calunnia" with considerable effect, rather a little *caricato*; and brought in some of his deep bass notes, with great applause; but once or twice in attempting to transpose an octave lower to "show off," he got out of his depth to great D, and nothing but indistinct rattles were audible. He was not equal to Angrisani.

How Mr. Benelli can still suffer that *povero uomo* Di Giovanni to make himself ridiculous before the audience, is inconceivable. We had hoped never to see him again before the scenes; but he again haunted us in his favourite character of the Count's valet. Another nondescript importation commanded the guard, and did the little he had to do most exquisitely miserable. Madame Grasiano, no great favourite of ours, took great pains in the old woman, and, if she had not made too much caricature, would have given perfect satisfaction. She threw out lustily in the concerted pieces, and it is well she did; otherwise no soprano would have been heard, for Madame Vestris's singing could only be discerned by the eye.

And Madame Vestris, as *prima donna* in Rosina! There 's courage! We have a very high regard for this lady's musical talents, and we have observed their improvement of late years with sincere gratification; but we owe it to candour to declare, that, in our opinion, neither her musical acquirements, considerable as they are, nor her voice, nor her histrionic talents could justify the manager for introducing her in the part of Rosina. It redounds to Madame Vestris's credit to have by dint of good study improved a voice naturally feeble, unsonorous, and unvibrating, to that degree of perfection at which it has arrived, and at which it is now likely to rest. But this kind of voice, and, we will add, the degree of scientific cultivation to which it has reached, are not sufficient for a *prima donna* at the King's Theatre. Hence it was that the songs of Madame Vestris in this opera, although adapted to her compass, and evidently studied with laudable care upon the good models of her predecessors in that part, and executed in a very praiseworthy manner, failed to produce the desired effect. "Una voce poco fà" produced little sensation, and her song from the Donna del Lago, which she thought proper to substitute for the authentic air, was equally unsuccessful. And, as we have already said, in the concerted pieces Madame Vestris was entirely inaudible, thus leaving in the grand musical scenes a blank for the soprano, the essential vehicle of the melody. With regard to the acting of the part, which offers many opportunities of humorous archness, we must also confess that Madame Vestris fell far short, not of what we expected of her—on the contrary, she made some efforts we had not looked for—but certainly of what the part was capable of, and of what we have witnessed in former representatives of Rosina on the same stage. A tame infantine simplicity pervaded the whole tenor of her deportment.

Our limits prevent us from noticing, on the present occasion, the saltatorian department of the establishment of the Theatre, which is certainly numerous and efficient. There has been no new ballet as yet. A pretty divertisement, called "Honneur aux Dames," and the little ballet "La Noce du Village," from last season, are all that have yet been produced in this department.

Madame Catalani's engagement for a limited number of rights is announced, and her first appearance in a new opera, "Il nuovo Fanatico per la Musica" is fixed for the 28th February.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

FEBRUARY, that "little month" which startles periodical critics, and renders more terrible the devils who accuse them, shuts us out from noticing in time the transmutation of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" into an operatic comedy, or the burlesque which is to follow Mr. Kean's Hamlet; for the dreaded Magazine Day presses close upon them. Forced to postpone our judgment on these experiments till next month, we have absolutely no novelty on which to expend our spleen or eloquence, except the revival of "The Cataract" with additional water, and "Lodoiska" with supernumerary steeds. It must be admitted, even by the enemies of spectacle, that this last show is very imposing; that Miss Povey warbles sweetly in the Princess Lodoiska, though she is somewhat too short for her name; that Mr. Wallack is splendid in dress and in manner as Kerah Khan; and that Harley is irresistibly ludicrous as the servant. The last new pantomime has died a gentle death, and survives only in the Diorama, which is occasionally shown as a beautiful picture in the course of the evening.

If, however, no new drama has been produced, there has been something better —the performance of an old part by Mr. Kean, with all his original power, and more than his original judgment and discretion. After walking coldly through Othello, and stopping short in King Richard, he has burst out in Sir Giles Overreach with a strength which sets censure and description alike at defiance. We have no faith in the doctrine that genius is a wild unintelligible thing, and that its best productions are not comprehensible in all their influences; yet we must fairly own that Mr. Kean confounds all our speculations. All the world perceived a manifest falling off in his acting; the pauses were longer, the taps on the forehead and breast were more frequent and more unavailing, for the intellect made no reply, and the passion was not at home; whining was too often substituted for pathos, and rant for energy; and if the old instinct sometimes brought back the old plaudits, they were followed by a sense of dissatisfaction and pity. We had a theory to account for all this; we thought that violent excitement had produced languor; that feeling overwrought had injured its moulds and fretted away its barriers; and that the mantling triumphs of a sudden and well-deserved elevation had rendered even the highest ordinary walk insipid and cheerless. We were wrong, at least in degree; we did not estimate the store of warmth which yet remained unexhausted; and we rejoice to confess our error. Mr. Kean's Sir Giles Overreach, as now performed, is quite equal to any thing he has ever achieved—except perhaps one or two inspired representations of Othello. It is the very personification of passionate self-will. One might think that a demon had seized on the person of an old English esquire, and o'er-informed him with Satanic energy. The scene where Margaret is prepared to receive her lordly suitor, though generally quiet, is full of power; the whisper in which he bids her "kiss close" thrills the very soul; and his towering bravery of language, where he declares what he will do to avenge her, if forsaken, instead of appearing an empty boast, sounds as if the words were daggers, and every syllable had power to kill. There is a world of thought in the manner in which the words "lord" and "right honourable" are spoken in that bitter irony, which, to superficial observers, seems inconsistent with the ambition that Margaret should share their honours—but which, rightly considered, affords a key to the very violence of the part, which arises from the opposition of self-will and the sense of individual power to rank and long-rooted honours, which it hates and yet would obtain. Sir Giles is a commoner, who by his own personal energies acquires to himself vast possessions and influence; of this power he is intensely conscious: yet he sees the calm strength of titular distinction, rooted in the prejudices and affections of mankind, with envy, and fain would grasp it while he sneers. How finely are exultation and irony blended in Mr. Kean's anticipations! The interview with Lord Lovel is no less potent: his own description of himself is worthy, in tone and manner, of the grand images by which it is conveyed; but his great triumph is the last scene, or rather act, which is, indeed, tremendous. "The force of passion can no farther go." From first to last "it knows no retiring ebb"—save one, which, though it proceeds from an inconsistency in the author, gives proof of the variety of the actor's powers. We allude to the lines which occur just before the last ebullition of fury:

> Ha! I'm feeble,
> Some undone widow sits upon my arm
> And takes away its fervour; and my sword,
> Glued to its scabbard by wrong'd orphans' tears,
> Will not be drawn."—

It is impossible to believe that the nature of Sir Giles Overreach, however crushed, could break out into such regrets; but

they are breathed forth in tones to which the word "beautiful" is alone appropriate, and which will linger for ever on the ear. There is no one circumstance which has so convinced us that much dramatic spirit is still in existence; nothing which has more confirmed us in the absolute faith we have, that genius, rightly directed, is assured of success, than the sudden popularity of this performance, from its mere intrinsic excellence. The play is a very disagreeable affair; it has been played over and over again to wretched houses, and with the same actor; and yet, as soon as he comes forth in new strength, the town catches the enthusiasm and the house is crowded! This is rich encouragement for the professors and the lovers of the most genial of the arts.

The play-bills suggest that Mr. Munden is about to retire, by announcing his last appearance in some of his favourite characters. Judging from what we see, we should hope that this threat will not be fulfilled; but he knows his own feelings best, and if he apprehends any diminution of vigour, he is right to speak "that hard, just word *farewell*." He is now at his very best, mellowed, not subdued by years; but so we would have him to the end of his long career. If he is to leave the stage, of which for more than thirty years he has been an ornament, his design should be regularly announced, and the public should have the opportunity of seeing him in all his principal characters—in Old Dornton, Sir Francis Gripe, Foresight, Captain Bertram, Sir Robert Bramble, Sir Able Handy, Dozey, Cockletop, and others, in comedy and farce, which are his, and his alone. To a richer, to a more varied, succession of performances they never were invited; and if these shall be indeed his last, it will be long, very long, before they will witness any series of dramatic pictures endued with such power of making happy!

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Addison's tragedy of "Cato" has been revived—galvanized, we should rather say—for one night at this house. We do not propose to seize the opportunity of adding much to the accumulated criticisms on this piece, which, having been praised by the French as the only English tragedy, is voted by the English no tragedy at all. It must, we think, be conceded that the incident is a very fine one; for though all contest is over, and the fate of Rome and Cato sealed, it is yet a grand and moving catastrophe, a noble and melancholy spectacle. "Catonis nobile lethum" was felt by Horace as one of the mightiest topics which could be grasped by the poet, even when the event was recent; and still it forms an object of solitary grandeur in the midst of years of corruption and decay. The Roman virtue seems to have found an asylum in which it may expire with a dignity worthy of its essence and its influences. In the part of Cato, as written by Addison, there is nothing unworthy of this idea; he sustains the decorum of the sacrifice; and the effect, if chilling, is monumental and stately. The rest, with the exception of some spirited declamation in the opening scene, and two or three well-written speeches of Syphax, is poor enough; but how could it be otherwise if Cato was to be represented at all? Could the last moments of an heroic philosopher, breathing already the serene air of immortality, be filled up with the struggles of selfish passions? Should the attention be distracted from his sublime composure, by the affairs of men wishing to live and to be happy? Should the "purple light of love" be shed over the tomb of virtue and freedom? Still the play, as a play, is meagre, and nothing can render it attractive but a representation of the principal character, embodying the idea conveyed by history. Such a representation we have seen, so stately, so pure, so affecting, as to render the insignificance of the rest, who filled up the pauses of his discourse, of no import. He was ever present to the "mind's eye" of the spectators; and whether Sempronius ranted, or Juba prosed, or Marcia moaned, was no matter. If any actor living could perform the part, while Mr. Kemble is fresh in the public recollection, Mr. Young is he; and he did attempt it in very creditable style. His declamation throughout was noble; and his soliloquy, which Mr. Kemble rather slurred in delivery, was more effective than that of his great precursor. He showed judgment in avoiding imitation of that which was inimitable—not attempting to produce any effect by the words "I'm satisfied," nor to copy the dying scene, which yet seems present before us. Still, with all his positive and negative merits, we wish, for our own sake, if not for his, that he had declined the part. We would have kept our recollections undisturbed, and left him who was the express image of classical greatness, to be the last representative of the last of the Romans. How often, when we see other actors in parts once ennobled by him, do we feel the truth of those beautiful words—"*Heu quantum minus reliquis versari quam tui meminisse.*"

Covent-Garden has made a palpable hit in the new opera called "Native Land, or the Return from Slavery," which com-

bines so many attractions of interest, music, scenery, and acting, that it is likely to be for some time popular. The scene is laid in Genoa, and the story is more romantic and not less probable than usual. Aurelio, a noble Italian, has been detained many years in captivity at Tunis from his fortunes and his mistress, the first of which are in danger of passing to an elderly scoundrel (libellously designated as a "Senator,") and the last is, of course, beset by lovers, and is also forced to choose a husband by a certain day, in obedience to the wise provision of her father's will. Aurelio arrives just before this period, and finds, to his consternation, that his Clymante is about to give her hand to a young and delicate coxcomb, who is in high favour with the fair at Genoa. This last circumstance is rather mysterious, seeing that the intended bridegroom is no other than Miss Tree in pantaloons, whom the distressed damsel is about to wed by way of protection from more formidable suitors. The lover, who is disguised in the picturesque garb of an Abyssinian, warbles away his indignation and agony in appropriate strains; while the young ladies, having the game in their own hands, indulge *con amore* in the luxuries of song after what fashion they please. Besides these, there is a home-returning valet and his wife, extremely well played by Fawcett and Miss Love, whose meeting is very natural and ludicrous. The husband, a little rashly as well as unfairly, to try the quality of his wife's affection, pretends to have lost a leg and eye in the service. The poor woman very honestly expresses her chagrin, but is wrought on by his resignation almost to forgive the deficiencies, when the patch and the crutch are thrown aside, and she welcomes her Peregrino safe and sound once more. There is a degree of truth in this incident, quite exemplary in an opera, that is well brought out by the performers, and heartily enjoyed by the audience. A great proportion of the music is avowedly selected from the compositions of Rossini, and the rest, though far from copied, is very much in the style of that composer, who is now so exclusively the rage. It receives ample justice from the performers, Sinclair, Miss Paton, and Miss Tree; the two first of whom never, perhaps, appeared to greater advantage. Miss Tree, the most delicate and refined of all actresses, is condemned, unfortunately for her and for us, to wear male attire, and assume mannish airs during the greater part of the piece, and is placed in the dilemma of disgusting the better part of the audience by playing too well, and dissatisfying the worse by not playing at all. She contrives to evade the difficulty with fine taste; yet the absurdity remains without excuse or palliation. These assumptions are now becoming common nuisances. There is not an opera, a melodrama, hardly even a farce free from them; as if it were a part of the business of the dramatist to set probability and reason at defiance for no possible good. We should like to hear the shadow of an excuse for this practice, which is rarely adopted but at the expense of probability as well as decorum, and which degrades the one sex into something like a resemblance to the most despicable of the other! But to return to our "Native Land," with Mr. Sinclair: we are happy to be able to praise the dialogue, which is easy and sparkling; but cannot extend even indulgence to the words of the songs. Such a tissue of faded Irishisms we have never inspected in prose or rhyme. None of the persons, high or low, open their lips, but pearls, and roses, and lilies, fly out as from the mouth of the favourite heroine in the fairy tale; while each is privileged to set grammar at defiance. Had not these lyrics been printed and sold, their strains of "lengthened nonsense, long drawn out," had escaped undetected amidst the variations of Miss Paton, and borrowed poetical licence from Mr. Sinclair's falsetto:—but here is the book without the notes, which nothing can warble away. As Judges in the Court of Criticism, we feel it our duty, once for all, to warn those unfortunate persons who write for composers, that no man is bound to criminate himself; and hope that, after this friendly hint, we shall see no "books of songs" in future, unless Mr. Moore should favour us with another opera. The dresses and scenery of the new piece are supplied with liberality and managed with good taste; though there is one moonlight scene more blue than ever moonlight was by sea and land; which reminds us that the Covent Garden artists, in trying to accomplish the hard task of outdoing their former efforts, are occasionally too lavish in their colouring.

A new farce, called "The Poachers," has also succeeded, though entitled to little praise for conception or wit. Here, as in the opera, is a lady in male attire, which quite disfigures Mrs. Chatterly, who wears it, and gives occasion to a number of very unpleasant mistakes and *double entendres*; for, when she assumes her proper dress, she still pretends to the

male sex: so that one party is making love to her as a woman, while another takes her for a man. Besides this delicate perplexity, there is a brother making love to a sister, disguised as a peasant girl; a pair of brothers and sisters in the same house, who are entire strangers to each other; a handsome young girl marrying a man poor and decrepid; a brother-in-law living with a nobleman in the disguise of an equerry, but on equal terms; and the nobleman himself carrying about a horsewhip to inflict summary justice on poachers. This game at cat's-cradle is cleverly kept up by the performers; and having by their aid escaped damnation, passes nightly from hand to hand without objection. Blanchard, in old *Sourcrout*, the offending poacher and husband, was particularly ludicrous; and Cooper, Jones, and Mrs. Fawcett, were light and easy in the higher characters.

The Pantomime at this house, one of the best and briefest of its kind, has had a brilliant run, which it is time should be over. Young Grimaldi has grown much richer since it began: if he improves at this rate, he will be quite as great a favourite as his father.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Mr. Thelwall has announced his intention of giving a series of Oratorical and Critical Lectures on Shakspeare, the Drama, and the Stage, at this theatre during Lent; a very pleasant and instructive variety in the entertainments of the blank nights of the season. This gentleman has, for many years, directed the force of a very acute and enthusiastic mind to the subject on which he now purposes to expatiate, and is gifted with no common energy of manner and style. Those who respect sturdy principle, whether they agree or differ with the opinions it sustains, must wish success to a man who has stood firm, during a long life, to a profitless cause; and all who delight in the amusements of the Theatre should crowd to enjoy a fund of information and thought respecting it, which few other individuals can supply.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, Feb. 6.—The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25*l.* each, to the two best proficients in mathematics and natural philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Friday last adjudged to Mr. John Cowling, of St. John's College, and Mr. James Bowstead, of Corpus Christi College, the first and second Wranglers. *Members' Prizes.*—The subjects for the present year are, for the *Senior Bachelors: An recentium ingenii vim insitam veterum Poetarum exemplaria promovent?*—*Middle Bachelors: Quænam potissimum causæ Tragicæ Camœnæ apud Latinos effecerint? Porson Prize.*—The passage fixed upon for the present year is Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice, Act 4, Scene 1, beginning with—Portia. *Of a strange nature is the suit you follow*; and ending with—Shylock—*The penalty and forfeit of my bond.* The metre to be Tragicum Iambicum Trimetrum Acatalectum.

Royal Academy.—Jeffry Wyatt and George Jones, esqrs. have been elected Royal Academicians in the room of the late Mr. Nollekens and Sir H. Raeburn.

On a Phenomenon of Shadows, by M. Monge.—When the sun is free from clouds, the shadow of bodies is surrounded by a penumbra, very sensible, though much more obscure than the shadow; when two bodies, each producing a shadow, are made to approach each other, at the moment preceding the contact the shadows advance towards each other, and change their form at the point of contact; the shadow of a right line thus becomes a curve, and that of a globe like the summit of a paraboloid. M. Arago attributes the effect to the superposition of the penumbras accompanying the bodies: thus if the intensity of the penumbras was only half that of the shadow, it would be doubled at the instant when the two were superposed, and thus produce an obscure part of equal depth with the shadow, which being added to it, would alter its form in that place.—*Bib. Univ.* xxiii. 323.

Chlorine, a Remedy in Scarlet Fever.—Dr. Brown employs chlorine in solution in cases of the scarlet fever, he says with the utmost success. From a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful is given every two or three hours, without the addition of any other substance. The solution should be fresh, and swallowed quickly to avoid coughing; in the sore throat sometimes accompanying the fever, it is more easily swallowed than mucilaginous drinks. As the disease declines, the quantity of medicine is diminished: the whole quantity in the cases of children has never exceeded two ounces, and in adults five ounces.

Effects of the Chloride of Lime as a Disinfector.—MM. Orfila, Leseure, Gerdy, and Hennelle, having to examine the body of an individual who was supposed to have

been poisoned, and who had been dead for nearly a month, found the smell so insupportable that they were induced to try the application of the chloride of lime, as recommended by M. Labarraque. A solution of this substance was frequently sprinkled over the body, and produced quite a wonderful effect, for scarcely had they made a few aspersions when the unpleasant colour was instantly destroyed, and the operation could be proceeded in with comparative comfort.

On the Vibration of Air.—M. F. Savart has published a variety of experimental researches into the nature of the vibrations performed by air, both in tubes and also in spaces of irregular form, but bounded by solid bodies; the latter are entirely new, and, with the former, possess great interest to those who delight in this branch of science. We cannot give a better idea of the nature of these results than by quoting the conclusion of the memoir of M. Savart. The memoir itself is long, and will probably engage our attention again at a future time, in the progress of foreign science.—"It results from these researches that masses of air, limited at every point of their extent, or even only at part of their extent, can enter into a state of vibration by communication, like those which are contained in tubes; and that when one is in an apartment where a sound is produced, one is, as it were, in a large organ-pipe, where the sonorous vibrations encountering each other, without doubt, in various directions, form centres of vibration and nodal surfaces, of which the form and direction vary almost infinitely, according to the form of the place where the phenomenon occurs, and according to its extent and the position of the different bodies which the vibrations may meet with, and which by themselves may, either by acting as vibrating bodies or not, influence the position of the vibrating parts and the intensity of the motion; for it is almost always observed in the spaces of which we speak, that there are parts of the mass of air often of a very small extent where the motion is incomparably stronger than elsewhere. Nevertheless the irregularity in the distribution of the vibrating parts is not observed except in places furnished, or of an irregular form; for in other places, and especially in long galleries, the vibrating zones appear to exist generally and regularly."—*Ann. de Chimie*, XXIV. 56.

The Niger.—The course and termination of this mysterious river is on the eve of being finally settled. Private letters have been received from the African travellers, Dr. Oudney, Lieutenant Clapperton, and Major Denham, so late as the middle of July last, from Bornou, where they still remained under the protection of the Sheik, waiting their further proceeding to the Eastward until the rainy season shall have ceased. In the mean time they have not been idle, having traced back the stream of the Niger from the great lake of Tsad, into which it falls full two hundred miles to the Westward, and within one hundred miles of the lake Nyffé, into which Hornemann had traced its course. Its name, it seems, between the lake Nyffé and the lake Tsad, is Yaou, and on its banks are many pleasing villages and several large cities in ruins, particularly that of Old Birnie, which is stated to be nine miles in circumference, and the houses mostly of brick. It was pillaged and laid waste by the Fellatas, a most powerful tribe of blacks of Soudan, about fifteen years ago, when those large cities of Kouka, Engornou, and Birnie, near the Great Lake, were founded by the present Sheik of Bornou. We have seen a letter from Lieutenant Clapperton, in which he describes in raptures the beauties of the Tsad, and its numerous islands, clothed with verdure, and the tall and elegant Papyrus waving its plumy head high above the rest. The natives navigate the lake in large boats, fifty or sixty feet long, sewed together like those of Masulipatam, and they have others with square sterns on which sheers are erected for managing their fishing nets. How far this inland sea extends to the Eastward had not been ascertained; but in an interesting account, in the last number of "The Quarterly Review," of the progress of these travellers, it is conjectured that its waters may be discharged into the Nile of Egypt. Clapperton mentions the height of the Lake to be 1200 feet above the level of the sea, which is about that of the source of the Mississippi; the length of this River is 3000 miles; the distance from the Lake to the Mediterranean is little more than 2000; the fall, therefore, is more than necessary for this purpose.

Literary Discovery.—A Latin MS., undoubtedly by Milton, long supposed to be irrecoverably lost, has just been discovered at the State Paper Office. The subject is religious, and the arguments are all drawn from the Scriptures. There are many Hebrew quotations, and the work is one of considerable bulk, as it contains 735 pages, many of them closely written, and believed to be in the handwriting of the poet's nephew, Phillips, with many interlineations in a different hand. It

was found in an envelope addressed to Cyriac Skinner, Merchant. The situation which Milton held, of Latin Secretary to Cromwell, will account for such a discovery being made in the State Paper Office.

Solar Light and Heat.—Mr. Powel has been engaged for some time in experiments on solar light and heat. He has examined the heating power of the prismatic rays, but chiefly with respect to the effects, said to be produced, beyond the red end of the spectrum. He has found that such effects are really produced, but has accounted for their being observed in some cases and not in others, from certain differences in the coatings of the thermometers employed. He has concluded from a number of experiments with different coatings that this heating effect is similar in its relation to surfaces to common radiant heat, and differs essentially in this respect from the heating power *within* the spectrum. He has made other experiments, from which the nature and origin of this effect, may, with great probability, be inferred. The details will soon be made public.—*Ann. Phil. N. S.*

Edinburgh Antiquarian Society. — At a late meeting, Dr. Hibbert read some valuable remarks, suggested by the resemblance which certain steinbartes (or stone axes) found near the Humber, bear to those of Orkney and Shetland. He began by combating the common notion that these and similar instruments of warfare are Celtic, and shewed that they were Teutonic. It had been doubted whether the people who used these weapons had ever invaded England; but it should appear from the discovery of these steinbartes in Lincolnshire, that they had landed there. Some axes of various shapes and materials have been found in different parts of the world; and it is suggested that different ancient tribes had weapons of shapes peculiar to their respective tribes. There seems nothing improbable in this suggestion—nay, it is partially confirmed by the portion of the globe where discoveries of them have been made being limited. One of the steinbartes produced was of a very rare shape; it was very nearly square, tapering out a little to one side; it was not quite half an inch thick in any part, and its edges were extremely sharp. It was supposed that it had originally been inserted into a very long handle, and it has been suggested that it was the predecessor or archetype of our modern halberts (hall-bartes, or axes, used for guard or ceremony in the halls of Kings or Princes). A very singular drawing was exhibited to the Society, from the pencil of Captain Jones of the 29th Regiment. It was a sketch from an ancient oaken pannel of the costume of an English bagpiper of the 16th century. The original design had a great deal of spirit in it, and the bagpipe and the bagpiper were very well made out. That it was not a Scottish bagpiper was evident from the dress being open in front, which is contrary to all examples of our early northern costume; and as a corroborative proof of the probability of the figure being intended for a representation of an English bagpiper, an animal long since extinct, many quotations from ancient authors were produced.

Supports for Ignition of Particles by the Blow-pipe.—The sappare is a substance recommended by M. de Saussure, for the support of minute particles intended to be subjected to the action of the blow-pipe, but is seldom used in consequence of the difficulty of making the particles adhere to it. In place of the water, saliva, or gum-water, generally used, Mr. Smithson recommends the use of a mixture of water and refractory clay; a little of the moist clay is to be taken up on the end of the splinter of sappare, and the particle to be heated being touched by it adheres, the whole is laid aside for a few minutes, and is then dry and may be heated. Mr. Smithson also recommends small triangles or slender slips of baked clay in lieu of sappare, which is not always to be had. Another more recent process is, to file the very end of a platina wire flat, place the minutest portion of the moist clay on it, and then touch the particle to be heated. In a few moments it is dry, and may be put into the flame without flying off, unless too much clay has been taken. Mr. Smithson points out a remarkable difference between quartz and flint before the blow-pipe. Quartz is almost refractory, but flint fuses with facility, swells, and even froths. It is asked whether flint does not, like pitch-stone, contain bitumen, which at a certain heat tends to tumefy it?—*Ann. Phil. N. S.* vi. 412.

Mr. Belzoni.—The following is part of a letter received from this indefatigable traveller, dated Cape Coast,* Oct. 26th, by a gentleman of Cambridge:—

"I write to you, my dear friend, by a transport which is just sailing for England, and send you a few lines in haste. I cannot enter at present into a detail of all the events which brought me to this coast, but reserve them till I write you more fully. I am only able now to tell you, that I am going to take a northern

* Cape Coast Castle is a fortress on the coast of Guinea, in latitude 5 deg. north. It is the chief of our settlements in those parts.

direction from the kingdom of Benin *, straight up to Haussa. Benin is situated on the east of this coast, and the route I intend to take is over a tract of land entirely unknown, so that I hope I shall not be deemed an intruder in the part of northern travellers. I shall endeavour to give you a full account, if possible from Benin; but I fear it will be a long time before you receive any of my letters from that quarter. If God please, I hope to meet the Niger on the east of Haussa, previous to my reaching the capital of that kingdom. I shall not fail to write to you by the first opportunity of a caravan to the north. I could not take many notes of what I could observe at this place, and I am surprised that so little is known of it in England, or, indeed, of the settlements on this coast. In my voyage here, I fortunately met with an English gentleman, captain of a man of war, a native of Plymouth, who, in consequence of the death of Sir R. Mends, has taken the command of the squadron on this coast, as senior officer. He is enthusiastic in every thing that relates to discovery, and I feel myself highly indebted to this gentleman for the kind assistance he has afforded me in the furtherance of my views; and it is grateful to me, and I thank God, that I have met with an Englishman who has in some measure balanced the injuries I have sustained from those I will not name to you at Tangier. Remember me most kindly to all friends. I shall write to you again as soon as I am able."

Most important Discovery.—The learned President, Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart. in a paper on the cause of the corrosion and decay of copper used for covering the bottoms of ships, read before the Royal Society, has pointed out a simple, effectual, and economical method of remedying this evil. The cause, he ascertained, was a weak chymical action, which is constantly exerted between the saline contents of sea water and the copper. He finds that a very small surface of tin, or other oxidable metal, any where in contact with a large surface of coppers, renders it so negatively electrical, that sea water has no action upon it; and a little mass of tin brought even in communication by a wire with a large plate of copper, entirely preserves it. By the desire of the Lords of the Admiralty, he is now bringing this discovery to actual practice on ships of war. A patent, which had for its object the remedying of the same evil, was lately taken out by Mr. Mushet, of the Mint; and it is a curious fact, that the means he recommends for improving the copper employed in sheathing is—alloying it with a very small portion of tin, or of zinc, or of arsenic, or of antimony.

Yorkshire Philosophical Society.—At the Annual Meeting of this Society, lately held at the society's rooms, the following new members were elected:—The Lord Mayor of York, the Hon. P. Stourton, Sir J. Croft, Bart. F. R. S. Dr. Belcombe, R. Denison, jun. Esq. T. T. Tuite, Esq. the Rev. R. S. Thompson, the Rev. T. Croft, the Rev. W. W. Bolton, the Rev. W. Flower, jun. I. Spencer, jun. Esq. Wm. Duffin, Esq. John Mills, Esq. Mr. J. P. Pritchett. Honorary Members:—Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart. President of the Royal Society; John Marshall, Esq. President of the Leeds Philosophical Society; John Atkinson, F. L. S. Curator of ditto; John Dalton, F. R. S. President of the Philosophical Society at Manchester; the Rev. Robert Halifax, of Standish, Gloucestershire; Joseph Eglin, Esq. Hull; M. Soret, Geneva. The following Noblemen were nominated Patrons of the Society: the Archbishop of York, Earl of Carlisle, K. G. Viscount Milton, F. R. S. and F. S. A. and Lord Stourton.

Botany.—Dr. Hooker, the Professor of Botany, at Glasgow University, who resided formerly at Halesworth, is preparing a complete System of Plants, arranged according to the natural orders, with a Linnean Index, and illustrated with numerous coloured plates. One object of the author is, to divest the study of Botany of the repelling feature of a dead language, in which it has hitherto been clothed, by adopting our own, instead of the Latin, and thus promote the cultivation of the sciences throughout all classes of the community.

Use of Sugar as an Antidote to Lead in cases of Poisoning.—The following fact has been stated by M. Reynard to the Société des Sciences of Lisle. During the campaign of Russia several loaves of sugar had been enclosed in a chest containing some flasks of extract of lead. One of these flasks having been broken, the liquid escaped, and the sugar became impregnated with it. During the distresses of the campaign it was necessary to have recourse to this sugar; but far from producing the fatal results which were expected, the sugar formed a salutary article of nourishment to those who made use of it, and gave them a degree of vigour and activity which was of the greatest service in enabling them to support the fatigues of marching. Hence M. Reynard thinks that sugar might be adopted for preventing the effects of subacetate of lead, instead of the sulphates of soda, and of magnesia, which are not always at hand.

* Benin is seated near the river of the same name, in latitude 8 deg. 40 min. north.

Edinburgh Wernerian Society.—At a meeting of the Edinburgh Wernerian Society, on the 10th Jan. specimens of the quadrupeds collected by Captains Parry and Franklin, and Dr. Richardson, were exhibited, and an account of the animals collected during the overland Arctic expedition was read by that intrepid and intelligent fellow-traveller of the celebrated Capt. Franklin, Dr. Richardson. An account of two or three of the quadrupeds, collected during the overland Arctic expedition had been read to the Society on a former day, and Dr. Richardson took up the Memoir from the place where it had been broken off. He began with the wolverine—an animal strongly allied to the fox, wolf, and dog tribe: he discussed this apparently intermingled class of animals at considerable length. Amongst other things, we particularly noticed a circumstance which he related respecting the mode in which the Arctic dogs hunt an animal, which, from its size, they may be afraid of attacking. They approach it gradually and cautiously in a semicircle: if the animal shew no symptoms of fear, they pause; if, on the contrary, it appear terrified, they drive it about till it is exhausted, when they attack it, and easily overcome it. The hair of the wolverine was dark brown, long, and wiry; on the sides near to the tail, it had a yellowish tinge. The tail was short, and furnished with longer hair; the ears short. The next animal described by Dr. Richardson was the Arctic fox. Of this species three specimens were produced, to shew the varieties in the colour and appearance of the fox at different periods of the year. The winter clothing of these animals is white: and Dr. Richardson observed that this alteration happened, not from a change of the hair, but from a change of its colour. The next animal mentioned was the mouse; several specimens were placed on the table. These mice are about the size of our common Hanoverian rat; the body looks round and fat; the head is roundish, the snout not being pointed, as in our mice; the feet are short: but the most remarkable feature which characterises this mouse, is its tail; this member, so prominent and conspicuous a one in all the rat and mouse family (whether in town or country) with which we have hitherto been acquainted, is most particularly short in the mouse of Hudson's Bay; in short, it seems rather to have been appointed for the purpose of shewing the spot to which tails are usually affixed, and by way of an apology for the absence of that lengthy appendage, than to have been intended for one. This mouse much resembles the mole, in the shape and size of the body and tail, but not in any other particulars. Dr. Richardson then proceeded to the cervus tarandus, the rein-deer; and described a greater variety in the growth and shape of the horns than we had any previous idea of. The growth of these excrescences, in most animals, appears to be regulated by established laws, and the horns, from sire to son, assume the same shape and fashion. The rein-deer is so well known in this country, since Mr. Bullock's exertions to procure and exhibit them, that we need not say any more about it. One particular we cannot omit, which belongs more especially to the science of gastronomy, though it is not yet publicly known in this country, nor even in France, so celebrated for her progress in that study. But, were it known, we fear that it could not be conveniently practised in Great Britain, in consequence of the immense expense of importing the animal alive. In detailing the uses of the rein-deer, Dr. Richardson told his audience that the natives used every part of the body as food; and that they carried their epicurism so far as to eat the contents of the stomach. They seemed to imagine that the lichens which had been masticated by the deer, and partially decomposed by the action of the gastric juice of this most interesting animal, were thereby rendered more fit, proper, and digestible, for the use of man. *Chacun a son gout!*—The musk ox was the next quadruped with an account of which the Society was favoured by Dr. Richardson. When a herd of these animals is fired at, if the huntsman keep himself well concealed, they imagine the noise to be thunder, and crowd close together; but if by the excellence of their smell, which sense they possess in great acuteness, or by any other means, they discover a human being, they immediately disperse. It occasionally happens that a wounded musk ox will turn on the hunter, and endeavour to make a very violent attack on him. In this case the hunter will be perfectly safe, if, with a little activity and much presence of mind, he starts on one side, and takes the opportunity of stabbing the disappointed ox as he rages past him. Two specimens of white hare were shewn; one from Scotland, the other from the Arctic regions. They were exhibited together for the purpose of allowing the comparisons to be made. The latter specimen was rather larger than the Scottish variety: in general it was a stouter-made animal; the tail was longer and larger; the face appeared more full; the ears thicker and more covered with fur;

the fur itself was much thicker all over the body; it seemed also to be rather longer, and was, beyond all comparison, finer and softer. Several other animals also, not included in the account written by Dr. Richardson, were produced, for the purpose of hearing such observations from that distinguished traveller as his experience might enable him to make.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Two mummies, lately brought from Egypt by M. Cailliaud, were lately opened at Paris. One of these had been remarked for its size and extraordinary weight. The head bore a crown, formed of plates and buttons of copper gilt, imitating the leaves and young fruit of the olive. Attention was also much attracted by the case, on which were painted figures resembling those on the zodiac of Denderah. A Greek inscription was also observed upon it, nearly defaced. The name of Pentemenon was found also on a bit of papyrus, which seemed to have been placed between the folds of the dress. Much curiosity having been excited respecting it, M. Cailliaud consented to open it. There were present a great number of distinguished persons. The mummy was first weighed in its envelopements, and found to be 106 killo. The length was 1m. 90c.; the size of the head 42c., and its circumference 1m. 38c.; the breadth of the shoulders was 47c. &c. &c. After this an outer bandage was taken off, which confined to the body a cloth covered with paintings and hieroglyphics little observed in Egypt. Under this were other wrappings, solid, and forming the first envelope, which were easily removed. The second envelope was fastened round the neck with a knot, which the sailors call a flat knot (*nœud plat*). Beneath were a few finer bandages, like napkins or large pieces of cloth. In the next envelope, larger, thicker, and older bandages were found; also four Egyptian tunics, without sleeves and unsewn, to apply them close to the body. This was fixed by black bitumen round the head and feet. The next envelope consisted of bandages placed lengthways, from the feet to the head, with transversal bands; four large pieces then wrapped the body, of the finest linen. The sixth envelope was formed of transversal bands, of a yellow colour, from the bitumen in which they had been soaked. After this were fifteen pieces of a similar colour. The seventh and last envelope was saturated with black bitumen, and formed six different pieces, stuck together with balsam. After which came a slender covering, and then the body. The toes were wrapped separately; the arms and hands were extended on the thighs. The subject was of the masculine sex, and appeared about forty-five or fifty years of age at most. The length was 5 feet 3 inches 9 lines French measure (about 5 feet 9 inches English). The breast and part of the abdomen were gilt. The belly was filled with a black balsam. No MS. was found; but large masses of black balsam were discovered on the legs. The unrolling the body took three hours, and 2800 square feet of cloth were taken off. M. Cailliaud found several parts of the arms were also gilt. The hands long, and very well preserved; the fingers well made and plump; the ears entire; and the nose, although injured by the extraction of the brain, little deformed. The face was less inclined than in ordinary mummies. The hair was perfectly preserved, fine, and a little curled. On the left side was an opening, about five inches in diameter, by which the balsam was introduced into the body. Under the cloth which covered the face below each eye, on the ball of the cheek, a gold plate was found, with the representation of an eye with the lids. On the mouth was another plate, with a representation of a tongue placed perpendicularly to the closing of the lips, which were fast shut. The conjectures respecting their usages are of course vague and unsatisfactory.

Paris has lately been fruitful in new romances:—1. The *Ligueur*, par M. Dinocourt, who has already published three popular romances.—2. *Le Comte Ory*, par M. Raban, author of several gay tales in the style of *Pigault-Lebrun*. The gallant adventures of the Comte are related rather too freely.—3. *Jeanne Maillotte, ou l'Heroine Lilloise*, by the author of "A Year at London," and "Six Months at London in 1819, 1820, 1821," &c. and the indefatigable translator of all Sir Walter Scott's works. *Jeanne* is got up after the *Scottian* model, and sometimes the imitator is very successful. *L'Héroine*, another Joan d'Arc, defends Lille, and saves it from the fury of a set of rebels who had risen against the authority of Philip II. The

same author has also just published a Collection of Letters on the Politics, Literature, and Manners of the Year 1823. It is not without a good sprinkling of *choses bonnes et piquantes.*

The Academy of the Fine Arts has lately elected the six following foreign associates, viz. Messrs. Alvarès, sculptor; Lunghi, engraver; Rossini, musical composer; Schinckel, architect; Thorwaldsen, sculptor; and Zingarelli, musical composer.

French Dramatic Review of 1823.—Two hundred and nine new pieces compose this budget; and be it observed that the *Panorama Dramatique*, which used to furnish its fair share, suddenly closed in the month of July. It is true that a great number of these productions are already laid on the shelf. Of 360 living dramatic authors (including the contingent of the departments) whom France has had the happiness to possess, the works of 161 were represented at Paris in 1823; only 151 enjoyed that benefit in the preceding year, and 129 in 1821. It appears, therefore, that in time there will be enough of them for the whole world. Of the 209 novelties, 36 were performed by the *indefatigables* of the Gymnase; the Vaudeville had 33; the Variétés stopped at 24. Thou sleepest, Brunet! The mania for *arrangemens* has diminished this year. In 1822, among the pieces called novelties, about forty *arrangés* might be reckoned. The imagination of authors has been much less idle in 1823. Seven tragedies and sixteen comedies, of which only three were in five acts, have appeared in the two Théâtres Français. To make amends there were 163 vaudevilles hatched in these 365 days, that is, almost half a one every evening; leaving altogether out of the question the Spectacle of M. Comte, M. Seveste's theatres, &c. The most brilliant success in the high class has been that of l'Ecole des Vieillards, Pierre de Portugal, la Neige, les Deux Cousines, and the ballet of Cendrillon; at the secondary theatres. Julien, l'Interieur d'un Bureau, l'Heritiere, les Cuisinieres, les Grisettes, Polichinelle Vampire, la Fausse Clé, and l'Auberge des Adrets. The most striking failures have been those of l'Homme aux Scruples, l'Intrigue au Chateau, la Fille du Commissaire, M. Raymond, le Major, la Folle des Alpes, and Adelie. M. Scribe's fertility has increased this year. In 1822, 16 of his pieces were performed, and 17 in 1821. This year he has produced 18 works, one in four acts; and only one (le Bourgeois de la rue Saint Denis) has failed. M. Carmouche, to whom belongs the *accessit*, is not much behindhand. He has produced no less than 17 vaudevilles in the course of the year. By M. Armand-Dartois there have been only 13; by M. Francis, 10; by Messrs. Frederic de Courcy and Brazier, 9 each; Messrs. Desangiers, Mélesville, Henri Dupin, and Théaulon, have reached only to their 8th.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The six Universities in the kingdom of the Netherlands contain the following proportion of students. Liege, 446; Leyden, 402; Utrecht, 377; Louvain, 326; Ghent, 286; Groningen, 290; Total, 2127. Whilst in France every effort is made to check the progress of general education, in the Netherlands the Government fosters and encourages it by building and endowing schools of all kinds. In the last year no less a sum than 242,246 florins was wholly devoted to these objects, out of a revenue by no means over-abundant. This amount is entirely independent of provincial and local expenditure for the same purposes.

GERMANY.

Heyné.—This celebrated philologist has left behind him a valuable collection of drawings illustrative of Homer. They are executed by Tischbein, and accompanied with explanations. After the death of Heyné the publication was interrupted, but it is now recommenced under the direction of Dr. Schorn. Two parts have already appeared, and the third will be ready in the course of the present month. The commentaries are such as every archæologist must value. The drawings themselves are full of spirit, and the engravings most carefully executed.—The collection of paintings belonging to the brothers Boisserie, at Stuttgart, is generally known to be the most perfect in Germany in respect to its specimens of old German art. The best pictures in the gallery are publishing in the lithographic style. The execution is uncommonly beautiful, and marked with a precision, clearness, and truth, not common to this branch of art. The prints afford a very fair specimen of the style, character, and merit of the original masters. M. Boisserie has at the same time accompanied them with some instructive and erudite remarks. The whole publication does honour to the liberality of the publisher, and the talent and diligence of the author.

The celebrated work of Professor Creuzer, entitled "Symbols and Mythologies of the Nations of Antiquity," is at length completed. In no other work (not even in that of Jacob Bryant) has the mythology of the ancients ever been so completely and intelligibly explained. A scholar of Professor Creuzer is at present

occupied with another work on the mythology of the Northern nations, in the same spirit and manner. The first volume has already appeared, which relates to the fabulous creeds of the people adjacent to the Baltic.

Tieck, the distinguished German critic and poet, whose studies upon old English dramatic literature are so well known, has within a very short period published a work called "Shakespeare's Vorschule" (the Predecessors of Shakspeare). It contains a long preface and three dramatic pieces, viz. "Robert Green's Wonderful Saying of Father Bacon;" "Arden of Feversham," and "Haywood's Lancashire Witches." The former translations and writings of Tieck upon the subject of the old English stage have not only extended the reputation of Tieck, but have also taught the Germans that all the genius and talent of England were not engrossed by that mighty and all-accomplished genius. Tieck's labours in this respect have already had a beneficial effect in Germany. The introductory preface is full of interesting and ingenious remarks, but contains many critical errors.

Immermanze.—This young poet, in whom is centred much of the hope of Germany, has recently published a new tragedy, with the title of "King Feriander." It is founded on a passage in the Thalia of Herodotus. It is clever, and promises greater things; but the defects are many and palpable.

ITALY.

In the Giornale Arcadico there is an account given by M. Giov. de' Brignoli di Brunnhof, of the result of the search for Antiquities undertaken since 1817, in the ancient Forum Julii, near Udine, in Friuli. It speaks first of the extraordinary success of the measures adopted under the direction of Count Mich. della Torre e Valsassina. They sought for the probable boundaries of the ancient town, according to the well-known principles and ceremonies of Varro with which colonies were usually founded, and every thing was found as it ought to be. ("Fisso egli i punti dove doveano farsi i scavi e ciò che in ciascun punto, ricercare dovea si. Il fatto ha pienamente corrisposto alle meditate indicazioni. La vanga e la marra non vennero mai profondate indarno, nè mai fù altro ritrovato che quanto in quel sito ritrovarsi dovea.") They soon found the Astiludium, the Campus, and Circus of Flora; Temples of Rubigo, of Jupiter Viminalis, of Mercury, of the Fratres Arvales; the Market-place, Public Magazines, &c.—The various things already dug up form a Museum. Among them is the ploughshare that served to trace the extent of the city, "which appears from its having been found in a beautiful Mosaic room, where the insignia of the Supreme Magistrate were to be seen." In an adjoining court-yard a Temple was discovered, in which stood a marble basin, the drain from which was connected with two leaden pipes, and ornamented with a dog's head. The Mosaic floor represented a beautiful mask of a river god, probably of the river Naetison, which flows through the town: the basin was perhaps used for the purification of the priests after the sacrifice. A staircase in the same temple led to a lower apartment, from which a narrow perpendicular issue led to an opening in the upper room, perhaps for the use of the oracle. Many pipes were found, forming a connexion between the hill and the town; also large bricks with inscriptions, among which are those of the families Vettidia and Gavia; many pieces with encaustic painting; cinerary urns of chalk and terra cotta, urns of glass, with bones wrapped in amianthus; glass lachrymatories; some also of earthenware, which may therefore be referred to the time of the Republic. Lastly, sacrificial vessels: one of these is of marble, a few inches in circumference, and resembles in its form what is called the grave of Antenor at Padua. On a spot called Laterano a large building was discovered, containing many rooms adorned with Mosaic; perhaps it was the public granary, corn having been found in some of the rooms, in others beans and millet, undamaged, only turned black. In the same place (which should rather indicate it to have been a sepulchre) were found sixty-two sarcophagi of terra cotta, partly in the walls, partly in the floor. One of these has been opened, and carefully closed again. A figure in relievo is recognised as Jupiter Viminalis by the triangular head-dress, by the stiff hair (capelli paludosi), the thick beard, the dress, which is a kind of twisted mail; by the legs, which are spread out like those of a horseman, though the eagle between them is wanting. Near it were found stones with bas-reliefs, "con le sempega di che mangiano il nettare," (?) with dolphins and wild animals—all symbols of the same divinity. A very beautiful alabaster head of the bearded Bacchus appears to belong to a Cippus. An Isis may be considered as extremely remarkable, on account of its small size. In the little town of Rualis (called in the middle ages Arvalis) the Temple of the Arvalian Priests has been discovered: this is shown by a great number of graves regularly ar-

ranged, in which bodies were found on the one side with the flask, on the other with corn. A considerable building, in which hand-mills were found, is supposed to have belonged to the *Magistratus annonarius*. Another, which was adorned with very beautiful Mosaics and encaustic paintings, was probably the residence of the civil magistrate; at least an inscription found in it, M.AVLO.... M.III. AC. III. .... is interpreted to mean, Menses tres acta causa tertio. A Mosaic in another building represents the ludus latrunculorum: the ground resembles a chessboard; the divisions are triangular, alternately black and white; and on a red border a house, a bridge, a triangle, &c. An altar bears the inscription *Jovi sacrum*. Fasces, with charred rods, are on a very beautiful Mosaic like that found in Saltzburg. On an altar of burnt stone there was a Mosaic, likewise of burnt stone: upon it were a small bronze Mercury and an *Assis Calpurnica*. Farther, a very elegant Genius of bronze, various medals of gold, silver, and bronze gilt, struck in honour of the Britannic and Pannonian Legions. The discovery of these precisely indicates the place where the battle was fought between Æmilianus and Volusianus, near to a little stream which even at this day is called *Rivo Emiliano*. The *Ordo equestris* of the Republic, perhaps that of the above-mentioned P. Vettidius, in whose inscription are the words Equo publico; *l'ordine sacerdotale del porcelleto*, (?) both provided with two buttons to fasten them to the chlamys; many pateræ, one of which is of metal with a handle, another without a handle, of Corinthian brass; lamps, some with figures, one with circles round it, and therefore belonging to a patrician family; little square bells, two currycombs, many styles for writing, of bronze, iron, silver, and Corinthian brass. There are numerous gold, silver, and bronze coins, from the times of the Republic down to the latest Emperors; many also of the Goths, the Lombards, and the Patriarchs of Aquileia. Among these coins are many that are rare, and some inedited; many ornaments, as bracelets, ear-rings, necklaces, jewels, pastes; numerous weapons of all kinds, and stones of various sizes, such as were thrown from the Ballista. The statue of the Divinity in whose honour the Ludus Rubiginis was performed, is badly preserved; it is of Parian marble, and was found in the little town of Rubignaco, near the city, in the very same place where, above 200 years ago, an inscription was discovered with *Deo Rubigini sacrum*. The figure is nearly of the size of life, and the Temple, according to custom, near the Circus of Flora; it decides the question whether Rubigo is a god or a goddess, the gender being different in different authors. The statue is evidently a female figure; she holds one hand on the left breast, and the other hand supports a basket of fruit on her head, which has a wreath of ears of corn and leaves. At the same place were found likewise extremely beautiful Corinthian capitals, with olive leaves; the abacus of one ends exactly as in the Temple of Vesta at Rome. Other architectural remains give evidence of a richly-decorated edifice. In some fields, which are still called *le corti*, i. e. *coorti*, the ancient Campus Martius was found, full of military insignia, of a quadrangular form, according to the Roman custom, and about four miles long. (Can this be correct?) In others was the Astiludium, or Castrametatio, with all the divisions of the legions, and a large pavement of bricks, which was between the infantry and the cavalry. On the spot allotted to the latter were many bridles, a quantity of iron trappings belonging to the harness of the horses, and complete sets of shoes. Many Lombard and Gothic monuments are of the times of Totila and Narses, Vitiges, Belisarius, and still later.

In a place in the present town, Giudecca, or according to the pronunciation of the country, Zugiata, Count Mich. della Torre conjectured there might be Hebrew monuments, and found accordingly, at the depth of five metres (about fifteen feet,) nine large beautifully written Hebrew and Chaldee inscriptions, which, according to Abbé Venturi, in Verona, and the assurance of German Rabbis, are far more ancient than our era, and must be dated, according to one, 900 years, and according to others, 1600 years before the birth of Christ.

The Museum which has been collected by means of these researches is very well arranged, in a large gallery in the building formerly belonging to the *Clerici regolari somaschi*, near the Gymnasium of the town.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Upon the Culture of the Pine-apple, without Bark, or other Hot-bed. By T. A. Knight, Esq.—I had no intention whatever to attempt to raise pine-apples till the autumn of 1818, when I received from one of my friends some seeds of the mango, and soon afterwards some more seeds of that and other tropical fruit-trees. I then resolved to erect a hot-house, chiefly for the purpose of attempting to cultivate the mango; but I had long been much dissatisfied with the manner in which the pine-apple plant is usually treated, and very much disposed to believe the bark-bed, as Mr. Kent has stated it, "worse than useless," subsequently to the omission of roots by the crowns or suckers. I therefore resolved to make a few experiments upon the culture of that plant; but as I had not, at that period, (the beginning of October,) any hot-house, I deferred obtaining plants till the following spring. My hot-house was not completed till the second week in June, at which period I began my experiment upon nine plants, which had been but very ill preserved through the preceding winter by the gardener of one of my friends, with very inadequate means, and in a very inhospitable climate. These, at this period, were not larger plants than some which I have subsequently raised from small crowns (three having been afforded by one fruit) planted in the middle of August, were in the end of December last; but they are now beginning to blossom, and, in the opinion of every gardener who has seen them, promise fruit of great size and perfection. They are all of the variety known by the name of Ripley's queen-pine. Upon the introduction of my plants into the hot-house, the mode of management, which it is the object of the present communication to describe, commenced. They were put into pots of somewhat more than a foot in diameter, in a compost made of thin green turf, recently taken from a river-side, chopped very small, and pressed closely whilst wet into the pots; a circular piece of the same material, of about an inch in thickness, having been inverted unbroken, to occupy the bottom of each pot. This substance, so applied, I have always found to afford the most efficient means for draining off superfluous water, and subsequently of facilitating the removal of a plant from one pot to another, without loss of roots. The surface of the reduced turf was covered with a layer of vegetable mould obtained from decayed leaves, and of sandy loam, to prevent the growth of the grass roots. The pots were then placed to stand upon brick piers, near the glass; and the piers being formed o loose bricks (without mortar), were capable of being reduced as the height of the plants increased. The temperature of the house was generally raised in hot and bright days, chiefly by confined solar heat, from 95° to 105°, and sometimes to 110°, no air being ever given till the temperature of the house exceeded 95°; and the escape of heated air was then only in a slight degree permitted. In the night the temperature of the house generally sunk to 70°, or somewhat lower. At this period, and through the months of July and August, a sufficient quantity of pigeon's dung was steeped in the water, which was given to the pine plants, to raise its colour nearly to that of porter, and with this they were usually supplied twice a day in very hot weather; the mould in the pots being kept constantly very damp, or what gardeners would generally call wet. In the evenings, after very hot days, the plants were often sprinkled with clear water, of the temperature of the external air; but this was never repeated till all the remains of the last sprinkling had disappeared from the axillæ of the leaves. It is, I believe, almost a general custom with gardeners, to give their pine plants larger pots in autumn. I nevertheless cannot avoid thinking it wrong; for the plants at this period, and subsequently, owing to want of light, can generate a small quantity only of new sap; and consequently the matter which composes the new roots, that the plant will be excited to emit into the fresh mould, must be drawn chiefly from the same reservoir which is to supply the blossom and fruit; and I have found that transplanting fruit-trees in autumn into larger pots, has rendered their next year's produce of fruit smaller in size and later in maturity. I, therefore, would not remove my pine plants into larger pots, although those in which they grow are considerably too small. As the length of the days diminished, and the plants received less light, their ability to digest food diminished. Less food was in consequence dissolved in the water, which was also given with a more sparing hand; and as winter approached, water only was given, and in small quantities. During the months of November and December, the temperature of the house was generally little above 50°, and sometimes as low as 48°. Most gardeners would, I believe, have been alarmed for the safety of their plants at this temperature; but the pine is a much hardier plant than it is usually supposed to be; and I exposed one young plant in December to a tempe-

rature of 32°, by which it did not appear to sustain any injury. I have also been subsequently informed by Sir Harford Jones, who has had most ample opportunities of observing, that he has frequently seen in the East the pine-apple growing in the open air, where the surface of the ground early in the mornings showed unequivocal marks of a slight degree of frost. My plants remained nearly torpid, and without growth, during the latter part of November and the whole of December; but they began to grow early in January, although the temperature of the house rarely reached 60°; and about the 20th of that month, the blossom, or rather the future fruit, of the earliest plant became visible; and subsequently to that period their growth has appeared very extraordinary to gardeners who had never seen pine plants growing, except in a bark-bed, or other hot-bed. I believe this rapidity of growth, in rather low temperature, may be traced to the more excitable state of their roots, owing to their having passed the winter in a very low temperature comparatively with that of a bark-bed. The plants are now supplied with water in moderate quantities, and holding in solution a less quantity of food than was given them in summer. In planting suckers, I have, in several instances, left the stems and roots of the old plant remaining attached to them; and these have made a much more rapid progress than others. One strong sucker was thus planted in a large pot upon the 20th of July, and that is beginning to show fruit. Its stem is thick enough to produce a very large fruit; but its leaves are short, though broad and numerous; and all the gardeners who have seen it appear wholly at a loss to conjecture what will be the value of its produce. In other cases, in which I retained the old stems and roots, I selected small and late suckers, and these have afforded me the most perfect plants I have ever seen; and they do not exhibit any symptoms of disposition to fruit prematurely. I am, however, still ignorant whether any advantage will be ultimately obtained by this mode of treating the queen-pine; but I believe it will be found applicable with much advantage in the culture of those varieties of the pine which do not usually bear fruit till the plants are three or four years old. I shall now offer a few remarks upon the facility of managing pines in the manner recommended, and upon the necessary amount of the expense. My gardener is an extremely simple labourer; he does not know a letter or a figure; and he never saw a pine plant growing till he saw those of which he has the care; if I were absent, he would not know at what period of maturity to cut the fruit; but in every other respect he knows how to manage the plants as well as I do; and I could teach any other moderately intelligent and attentive labourer, in one month, to manage them just as well as he can; in short, I do not think the skill necessary to raise a pine-apple, according to the mode of culture I recommend, is so great as that requisite to raise a forced crop of potatoes. The expense of fuel for my hot-house, which is forty feet long by twelve feet wide, is rather less than sevenpence a-day here, where I am twelve miles distant from coal-pits; and if I possessed the advantages of a curved iron roof, such as those erected by Mr. Loudon, at Bayswater, which would prevent the too rapid escape of heated air in cold weather, I entertain no doubt that the expense of heating a house forty-five feet long and ten wide, and capable of holding eighty fruiting pine plants, exclusive of grapes or other fruits upon the back wall, would not exceed fourpence a-day. A roof of properly curved iron bars appears to me also to present many other advantages; it may be erected at much less cost, it is much more durable, it requires much less expense to paint it, and it admits of more light.—*Tran. Hort. Soc.*

Eggs and Potatoes.—The Scotch method of preserving eggs, by dipping them in boiling water, which destroys the living principle, is too well known to need farther notice. The preservation of potatoes, by similar treatment, is also a valuable and useful discovery. Large quantities may be cured at once, by putting them into a basket as large as the vessel containing the boiling water will admit, and then just dipping them a minute or two at the utmost. The germ, which is so near to the skin, is thus "killed," without injuring the potatoe. In this way several tons might be cured in a few hours. They should then be dried in a warm oven, and laid up in sacks or casks, secure from the frost, in a dry place. Another method of preserving this valuable root is, first to peel them, then to grate them down to a pulp, which is put into coarse cloths, and the water squeezed out by putting them into a common press, by which means they are formed into flat cakes.

USEFUL ARTS.

MR. T. FULLER'S *Patent for an Improvement in the Construction of Shafts, and the Mode of attaching them to two-wheeled Carriages.*—This improvement in the construction of shafts, and the mode of attaching them to two-wheeled carriages, is designed to prevent that unpleasant vibration of the carriage commonly called knee-motion; which object is effected by rendering the hinder part of the shafts elastic, and affixing them to the drawing-bar, by means of shackles with pivots, upon which, as fulcrums, the shafts vibrate, and thereby communicate the up-and-down motion of the horse to the elastic part of the shaft beyond the drawing-bar; while the body of the carriage, being suspended in front to the fulcrums, and behind to the extremities of the elastic shaft, escapes the vibrating action of the shafts, and is subjected to no other motion but that which is communicated by the elasticity of the springs as the carriage passes over temporary obstructions. By means of a shackle-joint or fulcrum, the vibratory motion of the shaft is dissipated; whereas, in the ordinary construction of two-wheeled carriages, the shafts are constantly-vibrating levers, having their fulcrums at the axle of the wheels, and deriving their action from the up-and-down motion of the horse's back, which the introduction of the improved elongated elastic shafts and shackle-joints entirely prevents. A horse works much easier in the patent shafts, as they accommodate themselves to his action by their flexibility behind the bar: for the same reason they are not so likely to break as other shafts. The simple and secure method of attaching the patent shafts allowing them to be disengaged without difficulty, presents a great convenience in shipping for exportation, as the whole of the body and springs, &c. can be inclosed in a portable packing-case, and the shafts packed together in a way to preserve their shape, and may be disposed of in any convenient part of the vessel. Spare shafts can also be taken out. If it should be (and it is not unfrequently) the case, that a gentleman has a favourite horse, much below in height the horse he is accustomed to drive, a pair of extra shafts can be made for the small horse, which can easily be substituted for the others.

Safety Lamp.—An important improvement has been made in Sir Humphrey Davy's lamp, by Mr. T. Cox, brass-founder, in Gateshead. In the original, a wire, called the pricker, is introduced into the gauze tube from the bottom, for the purpose of regulating the wick, to increase or diminish the quantity of light, and to extinguish the wick entirely on the approach of danger. Mr. Cox's improvement consists in the addition of a short tube, perforated with a number of small holes, closed at the top, and placed within the tube of the Davy, at the upper part of the lamp, in such a manner as to prevent the elongation of the flame. To this tube a wire is likewise attached from the bottom, by which it is regulated. It differs, however, essentially from the picker; as by being drawn down it not only extinguishes the flame of the wick, but it also completely extinguishes the blue flame of the inflammable gas, which always fills the lamp just before an explosion takes place. It answers, in a moment of great danger, precisely the same purpose as the extinguisher attached to an ordinary chamber-candlestick.

A new Steam-Engine, by M. DE MONTGERY.—In this engine, purified bitumen, after having served in the form of vapour, serves as a combustible. The fire-place, the pipe, and mechanism, are contained in side the boiler, which is itself inclosed in a double case. The vapour may, therefore, be raised to a very high degree of tension, without danger; and this advantage joined to several others, renders the bulk of this new machine from forty to fifty times smaller than that of the present steam-engines of equal power.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

T. Greenwood, of Gildersoun, and J. Thackrah, surgical-mechanist, of Leeds; for improvements on, or substitutes for, pattens and clogs. Dec. 27.

J. Vallance, of Brighton; for an improved method of freezing water. Jan. 1, 1824.

F. Devereux, of Cheapside; for improvements on the mill or machine for grinding wheat and other articles, commonly known by the name of the French Military-mill. Jan. 8, 1824.

J. Foot, of Charles street, Spitalfields; for an improved umbrella. Jan. 15, 1824.

J. White, of the New Road, Mary-le-bone; for a floating break-water. Jan. 15, 1824.

J. Finlayson, of Munkink, Ayrshire; for improvements on ploughs and harrows. Jan. 15, 1824.

J. Le Grand, of Lemon-street, Goodman's-fields; for improvements in fermented liquors, and the various products to be obtained therefrom. Partly communicated to him by a foreigner. Jan. 15, 1824.

W. Gutteridge, of Dean-street, Cork; for improvements on the clarinet. Jan. 19, 1824.

G. Pollard, of Rupert-street, St. James's; for improvements on machines or machinery for levigating or grinding colours used in the various branches of painting; which machinery may be worked by any suitable power, and is applicable to other useful purposes. Jan. 19, 1824.

J. Russell, of Wednesbury, Staffordshire; for an improvement in the manufacture of tubes for gas and other purposes. Jan. 19, 1824.

S. Broadmeadow, of Abergavenny: for a new and improved method of manufacturing and purifying inflammable gases, by the admission and admixture of atmospheric air. Jan. 19, 1824.

H. Fletcher, of Walsall; for improvements in tanning hides and other skins. Jan. 19, 1824.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BELLES LETTRES.

A Philosophical Dictionary. Translated from the French of M. de Voltaire. 12mo. Vol. I. p. 396. 8s.

Though we have long had an edition of part of the works of Voltaire, in thirty-six volumes, comprising history, essays, tales, his dramatic and poetical works, and epistles, and also his Henriade—the Philosophical Dictionary of that extraordinary writer has never until now made its appearance. The present translation seems as well executed as the difference of the languages will admit; but from the peculiar character of the author, and the simplicity of his style, when dealing out the most keen irony, his manner is only to be thoroughly understood by those who read him in the original French. The present version of his dictionary is well calculated for all who may not be acquainted with the French tongue. It contains an abundance of curious and interesting matter, even excluding that portion of it which has been objected to on account of the writer's theological opinions. Pregnant with wit and learning, with the results of much information and research applied to dispel the mass of absurdity and falsehood which the Sorbonne and the ecclesiastics of France supported for their own temporal advantages, the philosophical writings of Voltaire were not without important uses; and it is not wonderful that they have been accused as the cause of the French Revolution, by those who could find in the old *regime* of that country the essence of virtue, rational freedom, and the purest supporters of religion!

Sismondi's History of the Literature of the South of Europe, with Notes by T. Roscoe, esq. Vols. III. and IV. comprising the Spanish and Portuguese writers, and concluding the work.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, &c.

Memoirs of Rossini. By the author of "The Lives of Haydn and Mozart." 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Although we do not with our lively author feel more respect for Rossini "than for any other man living," we have yet sufficient music in our souls to interest us in the memoirs of the "Illustrissimo maestro." Rossini was born in the year 1792 at Pesaro, in the Papal States. His father was an inferior performer on the French horn, and his mother a *seconda donna* of tolerable talents. He did not begin to study music until he was twelve years of age; and having become a tolerable proficient, he made the musical tour of Romagna in 1806. In 1808 his progress had been such as to enable him to compose a cantata, entitled "Il pianto d'Armonia," which was his first attempt in vocal music. "Demetrio e Polibio" was his first opera. It is said to have been written in 1809, but it was not performed until 1812. When only nineteen, Rossini was chosen director of the orchestra at Bologna. In 1810 he brought out at Venice a little opera which had considerable success, and in the following year produced "L'Equivoco Stravagante;" which was succeeded by "L'Inganno Felice." At length, in 1813, he wrote his celebrated opera of "Tancredi," which completely established his reputation. From this period the eyes and ears of all the musical world have been turned to Rossini.

Rossini, when writing this opera, had composed a grand air for the entrance of Tancred, but it did not please the Signora who was to sing it, and the young composer returned home almost in despair. Suddenly the idea of that divine air, "Di tanti palpiti," seized him, and he is said to have composed it while he was waiting for his dinner.

"At Venice it is called the *aria dei rizzi*, (rice-air); the reason is this.—In Lombardy every dinner, from that of the Gran Signore to that of the *piccolo maestro*, invariably begins with a plate of rice; and as they do not like their rice overdone, it is an indispensable rule for the cook to come a few minutes before dinner is served up with the important question *bisogna mettere i rizi?* (shall the rice be put down?) At the moment Rossini came home in a state of desperation, his servant put the usual question to him; the rice was put on the fire, and before it was ready Rossini had finished his celebrated 'Di tanti palpiti.'"

The memoirs are written in the author's rambling, but pleasant style; and contain a great deal of musical criticism and anecdote.

Memoirs of Columbus; or a Collection of authentic documents of that celebrated Navigator, with a Memoir of his Life and Discoveries. 8vo. 18s.

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A Picturesque Tour of the Island of Jamaica, from Drawings made in the years 1820 and 1821. By James Hakewill, author of the "Picturesque Tour of Italy," &c. &c. to be completed in twelve numbers. fol. No. 1. 12s. 6d.

We have seen three numbers of this pleasing work, which is very creditable to the talents of Mr. Hakewill. Few countries afford so ample a field for the pencil of the artist as the beautiful island of Jamaica, more especially in the mountainous parts. Hitherto Mr. Hakewill's views have been confined to the towns, and the more cultivated portions of the country; but we hope to see him, before the series is concluded, amongst the romantic scenery of the interior.

Twenty-one Engravings of Lions, Tigers, Panthers, and Leopards. By Thomas Landseer, from originals by Rubens, Rembrandt, Reydinger, Stubbs, Spilsbury, and Edwin Landseer; with an Essay on Carnivora. By J. Landseer. Long 4to. 1*l.* 5s.

This is a very delightful work for all who take an interest in perusing the great volume of Na-

ture, and admire the beauty of her works. The engravings are executed with great spirit and neatness from the paintings of foreign masters, and also from those of the English school, which takes so high a rank in this walk of art. Several are from the spirited pictures which have so often, of late, been admired in our public exhibitions, by Edwin Landseer, Stubbs, of whom we have as a nation just reason to be proud, and Spilsbury, whose pencil need but be named in this department of art to be properly appreciated. Mr. J. Landseer observes, that the feline tribe of animals has been neglected, except in a few detached prints; and that "nothing like a cabinet collection, the justness and accuracy of form, action, character, and expression of which might be relied on" for critical inspection, has been ever yet given to the public. The present collection seems designed to fill up this chasm in our delineations of quadrupeds: many of the plates are, as far as we are able to judge, the most perfect delineations possible of the animals they are intended to represent. Expression and character are also very well sustained in them. The "Lions after Rubens," Nos. 3 and 11, are peculiarly striking, the one exhibiting the calm majesty of the king of beasts in perfection, the other that peculiar playfulness which is characteristic of the *genera*. The "Contending group after Nature," No. 6, by E. Landseer, is full of spirit and life; but does not the tiger, when attacked in the manner there represented, use the hind legs in defence—cats uniformly do with great effect? Nos. 16 and 19, by the same artist, and Spilsbury's "Lions after Rubens," No. 15, and "Old Nero," possess great truth and character. In the letterpress we could have wished to see embodied every thing relative to the physiology and history, anecdotal and otherwise, of these animals; but we are selfish. Mr. Landseer has sought only to give the best representations after nature, and to devote his attention to the accurate form and expression of his objects; to note deficiencies in former representations of them, and to contribute to the strict verisimilitude of the originals, the things after all which were the ones really wanted.

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This is an amusing little volume, though not equal to its predecessors, the "Journal" and the "Personal Narrative" of two private soldiers, which many of our readers will probably recollect. As in those works, so in the present volume, the Peninsular war furnishes the chief incidents of the narrative. It seems in some degree doubtful whether these Recollections are altogether genuine; should they be so, they are certainly very creditable to the writer's ability and feelings.

The Captivity, Sufferings, and Escape of James Scurry, who was detained a prisoner during ten years in the dominions of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib. Written by himself. 12mo. 4s.

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A Manual of Pyrotechny, or a complete System of Recreative Fireworks. By G. W. Mortimer. 1 vol. 12mo. 5s.

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Graduati Cantabrigienses; or a List of Degrees from 1659 to 1824. 8vo. 12s.

A Dictionary of Latin Phrases. By W. Robertson. 15s.

The Encyclopedia Metropolitana. Part II. 1*l.* 1s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Corallina, or a Classical Arrangement of flexible Coralline Polypidoms. Translated from the French of J. V. F. Lamouroux, D.E.S. 8vo. 14s.

This cannot fail of being an acceptable work to the student of nature, since he will find that all the known polypidoms which have hitherto been drawn from the vast empire of the deep, are arranged after the Linnæan manner of classification, into genera, species, classes, and orders; with notice of the seas and situations in which they abound. The work is embellished with numerous plates.

Zoological Researches in the Island of Java, &c. By T. Horsfield, M.D. No. VII. 4to. 1*l.* 1s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Inesilla, or The Tempter; a Romance, with other Tales. By Charles Ollier, author of "Altham and his Wife." 12mo. 7s.

Mr. Ollier is certainly a man of considerable talents, but he does not, according to our taste, employ them in the most agreeable manner. He is infinitely too fond of horrors; and for the sake of producing an effect upon the imagination of his readers, he does not scruple to overstep the modesty of nature. We do not allude to his strong attachment to the supernatural, which is all tolerable in its way; but to his exaggerated representations of human feelings and passions. The same high and even gaudy colouring pervades his style, which is greatly wanting in chasteness and simplicity. It displays an evident attempt at peculiarity, which would be better avoided. We are afraid, also, that certain staid and elderly persons may take offence at some of the very warm descriptions in the tale of Inesilla. However, in spite of these errors, if such they be, Inesilla is powerfully written, and approaches more nearly in merit to the best of La Motte Fouqué's romances than any thing which has lately appeared in our language. Of the other tales—"The Convict," and "The Disinterment," both of them very disagreeable stories, have already appeared in a periodical publication. "The Jilt" is new and not good. It is simply the history of Mr. Edward Fairfax, who went mad and destroyed all his Exchequer bills because he was jilted by Miss Isabella Hickson.

Peter Schlemihl. From the German of La Motte Fouqué; with plates by George Cruikshank. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

Even before the appearance of the present singular little volume the genius of La Motte Fouqué had become known to the English reader. The fanciful tale of "Undine," and the wild story of "Sintram and his Companions," had spread the author's fame amongst all the lovers of the romantic and the marvellous. The present tale, the translation of which is understood to proceed from the pen of a gentleman distinguished by his extensive acquaintance with the modern literature of Europe, is not inferior to either of its predecessors. It contains the adventures of a man who was tempted by the offer of inexhaustible wealth to sell *his shadow* to the powers of darkness, and who finds, by bitter experience, that to tamper with Evil even in trifles may be productive of the deepest misery. Such is the moral of the story, the details of which are highly diverting, and are heightened by the happy graver of Mr. G. Cruikshank, who has exercised all his ability in illustrating the history of the shadowless Peter Schlemihl.

The Pilot: a Tale of the Sea. By the author of "The Spy," "Pioneers," &c. &c. 3 vols. 12mo.

The very considerable power and ability displayed in "The Spy" and "The Pioneers," the precursors of the present volumes, have rendered the author of those works, who is understood to be a Mr. Cooper, of New York, a decided favourite with all novel-readers on this side of the Atlantic. "The Pilot" will, we feel persuaded, add still more to his reputation. It is a fine sea-piece, painted with a bold and vigorous pencil, and does great credit to the writer's powers, both of description and sentiment. Although he has chosen the same element for the subject of his sketches which has furnished Smollet with so many happy delineations, yet there is nothing of the copyist in Mr. Cooper's pages. The sea-pieces of Smollet are mostly, if not entirely, humorous; but the scenes of "The Pilot" are of a more chivalrous and romantic character. The novel is, however, by no means deficient in that broad comic humour which seems to flow so easily from a seaman's tongue.

The scene, as in "The Spy," is laid during the Revolutionary contest, and the nominal hero is no other than the celebrated Paul Jones, whose

debarkation upon our coasts spread so much terror during the period of the American war. The reader, however, is never made officially acquainted with the name of the hero, which he is left to discover by sundry remote inferences. The Pilot himself is, in our estimation, the least successful character in the novel, and, indeed, the only one with whom we feel inclined to find fault. There is too much *Byronism* about him, if we may be allowed the expression. The other characters are all well-drawn, spirited, distinct, and natural. Tom Coffin, or Long Tom, might have figured with great credit to himself and the author on the pages of the Scotch novelist. Many of the scenes are admirably conceived; amongst which we would specify the taking of St. Ruth's Abbey, the escape of Long Tom, and the loss of the Ariel. The latter scene, more especially, is worked up with a degree of energy which takes a powerful effect upon the feelings of the reader.

We are heartily rejoiced to receive such works as these from across the Atlantic, and we hail them as proofs of the growing taste and genius of the Americans.

The Albigenses: a Romance. By the author of "Bertram." 4 vols. 12mo. 1*l.* 12s.

Country Belles, or the Gossips Outwitted. By A. A. Barber. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

The Outcasts: a Romance from the German. By George Soane. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

Sayings and Doings; a Series of Sketches from Life. 3 vols. post 8vo.

POETRY.

Batavian Anthology; or Specimens of the Dutch Poets, with remarks on the Poetical Literature and Language of the Netherlands to the end of the seventeenth century. By John Bowring and Harry S. Van Dyk. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Mr. Bowring, who absolutely overruns the literature of all Europe, has no sooner dragged the poets of Russia from their frozen recesses, and introduced them to our more genial climate, than he endeavours to extricate the unfortunate Dutch bards from their fens, and to give them a footing on the terra firma of England. His next incursion, we observe, is to be amongst the Poles. If any race of poets could have reason to rejoice at their transplantation to a foreign soil, we imagine it must be these Batavian minstrels, who are fortunate in having found such able translators as Mr. Bowring and his coadjutor. In point of poetical merit, we are not inclined to judge very highly of the Batavian poets from the specimens given in this Anthology. The following is a translation from one of the earliest Dutch poets, and, as the editors remark, possesses the "natural feeling, without the exaggeration of the best epoch of Troubadour poetry."

The Fettered Nightingale.

"Now I will speed to the Eastern land, for there my sweet love dwells,
Over hill and over valley, far over the heather, for there my sweet love dwells:
And two fair trees are standing at the gates of my sweet love,
One bears the fragrant nutmeg, and one the fragrant clove.
The nutmegs were so round, and the cloves they smelt so sweet,
I thought a knight would court me, and but a mean man meet.
The maiden by the hand, by her snow-white hand he led,
And they travell'd far away to where a couch was spread;
And there they lay conceal'd through the loving live-long night,
From evening to the morning till broke the gay day-light;
And the sun is gone to rest, and the stars are shining clear,
I fain would hide me now in an orchard with my dear;
And none should enter then my orchard's deep alcove,
But the proud nightingale that carols high above.
We 'll chain the nightingale—his head unto his feet,
And he no more shall chatter of lovers when they meet.
I'm not less faithful now, although in fetters bound,
And still will chatter on of two sweet lovers' wound."

The Woodland Muse. Comprising essays and tales, with miscellaneous poetical pieces, &c. By Edward Daniel. 8vo. 4s.

Translations from the German, and Original Poems. By Lord F. L. Gower. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

POLITICS.

Letter addressed to the Liverpool Society for the Abolition of Slavery. By a Member of that Society. 8vo.

The subject of West Indian slavery is certainly a momentous one, and ought to be examined with great temperance and discretion; but that it must undergo such examination, notwithstanding the zealous endeavours of the colonists to stifle it, is certain. The principle, that slavery ought not to exist, seems now to be admitted on all hands, and the dispute is only as to the means proper to be adopted, in order to ensure that object. It is admitted, also, that in their present condition the slave population of our colonies are not fitted to receive an immediate gift of their freedom; and that it will be necessary gradually to prepare them for it. Here the abolitionists and the West Indians again differ. "Suffer us," say the proprietors of the slaves, "to take our own measures; your interference will drive our negroes into rebellion." To this the abolitionists very reasonably demur, on the ground that the prejudices and interested motives of the slave-owner are insuperable obstacles in the way of improvement.

We notice the letter before us not for the sake of answering the arguments contained in it, which, where they are intelligible, stand in no need of refutation, but merely in order to point out the very weak foundations upon which the West In-

dians rest their case. The pamphlet is "earnestly recommended" by the writer of the preface, to the "perusal of those who take a part in the question of West Indian slavery." In that recommendation we join, from a conviction that the weakness of the reasoning is another proof of the weakness of the cause which it advocates. In point of argument the pamphlet is singularly inconclusive.

THEOLOGY.

One Hundred and Twenty-eight Parables on every variety of Subject and Circumstance, Sacred and Moral, &c. 6s.

The Case of the Church of Ireland stated, in a Letter to the Marquis Wellesley, and in reply to the Charges of J. K. L. By Declan. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Primitive Catechist, exhibiting the Principles of Religion in Easy Verse. By John Bulmer, of Haverfordwest. 24mo.

Christian Philosophy, or an Attempt to display, by Internal Testimony, the Evidence and Excellence of Revealed Religion. By the late Vicesimus Knox, D.D. 8vo. 9s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Character of the Russians, and a detailed History of Moscow. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. With a dissertation on the Russian Language, and an Appendix containing tables, political, statistical, and historical, &c. &c. By Robert Lyall, M.D. &c. 4to.

Few persons have enjoyed such favourable opportunities of studying the national character of the Russians as Dr. Lyall, who resided amongst them a number of years, during which period his professional capacity afforded him access to all ranks of society. In the present state of European politics the opinions of such an observer cannot but be regarded as highly valuable.

The first portion of the present volume is devoted to the character of the Russians, and the facts and observations there recorded by Dr. Lyall are calculated to produce a very unfavourable impression upon the reader's mind. The inhabitants of this vast empire appear to have almost all the vices of barbarous life still clinging about them. If we may believe Dr. Lyall, civilization has only half done its work in Russia upon the minds of the people. In external appearances, and in the polish of their manners, the higher ranks differ but little from the individuals who occupy the same station in the other European communities; but in learning, information, and the solid virtues of life, they are often lamentably deficient. The severe character presented by the late Dr. Clarke of the Russian *men*, is, in all its substantial details, confirmed by Dr. Lyall. The narrative of the latter gentleman, page after page, bears such titles at the following—"insincerity of the Russians"—"instance of meanness and cruelty"—"disagreeable customs of the Russians"—"duplicity characteristic of the Russians"—"instance of ingratitude and perfidy," &c. &c. On the other hand, Dr. Lyall does not refuse to give the Russians credit for the virtues which he has observed in them. Even granting that the author may have conceived an unjust distaste for the people amongst whom he was residing, yet the facts which he adduces appear to afford sufficient evidence to bear him out in the general conclusions which he has formed. In no other capital of Europe would a foreigner have been able to collect so large a catalogue of vices and follies falling under his own immediate observation. Many of the anecdotes related by Dr. Lyall are highly amusing, and we regret our inability to transcribe a specimen of them.

The history of Moscow, which occupies the greater portion of the volume, is exceedingly full and interesting. It contains a detailed account of that city, from a very early period down to the rebuilding after the burning of it in 1812. The various accounts of the conflagration are given at length, and much curious information is added by the author. It may be remarked, as a peculiar feature of Dr. Lyall's work, that he has carefully examined the statements of preceding travellers, and contrasted them with the information with which his own experience furnished him.

The plates which illustrate the volume are well executed and interesting.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Collection des Mémoires relatifs à l'Histoire de France, depuis la fondation de la Monarchie Française jusqu'au 13e siècle; avec une introduction, des supplémens, des notices, et des notes; par M. Guizot, professeur d'histoire moderne a l'Académie de Paris. Ire. Livraison. Tomes 1 et 2. (Collection of Memoirs relative to the History of France, from the foundation of the French Monarchy to the thirteenth Century; with an introduction, supplements, comments, and notes; by M. Guizot, professor of modern history in the Academy of Paris. Part I. Vols 1 and 2.)

A great and we think a most desirable revolution has taken place in the taste for historical study in France. Those who occupy themselves with that branch of literature are no longer to be satisfied with the mutilated, pale, and incomplete compilations of modern self-styled historians; but seem determined to trace truth to its original source, and follow up the stream of history to its fountain-head. Hence the successful republications of the immense and valuable mass of memoirs which the French possess. Not the least interesting portion of these treasures is the part undertaken by M. Guizot, namely, the ancient Chroniclers of France. The two first volumes of this collection have just appeared, and contain a translation of the Historia or Gesta Francorum of Gregory of Tours—The Chronicle of Fredegaire—The Life of Dagobert—of Saint Leger, and Pepin le vieux. By far the most important of these is the history of the Francs by Gregory

of Tours. This highly interesting work, which was hitherto almost a sealed, or at least an unreadable book, from the barbarous jargon in which it was written, is now, thanks to the excellent translation of M. Guizot, one of the most amusing volumes that any one can take up. M. G. has very judiciously sought to preserve in his translation the rude simplicity and antique *naivete* of the original, and has very properly abstained from disguising the rough old chronicler in the finical embellishments of modern fine writing. Fredegaire, who wrote fifty years after Gregory of Tours, is far from being so delightfully garrulous in his details, or so clever in his manner of narration; but he is still precious, as containing the only account we have of the doleful epoch in which he lived. The darkness of barbarism, with all its attendant horrors, had thickened since the time of Gregory; and those things upon which the good bishop expatiated with astonishment and sorrow, Fredegaire recounts with the careless laconism of one who considered them as every-day occurrences. The Life of Dagobert is little more than the registry of the Abbey of Saint Denis, interspersed with extravagant fables and legends, but which are still characteristic of the time. The Life of Saint Leger is much more interesting; and in that part of it relative to the struggle between Saint Leger and the Major Ebrouin, presents some highly dramatic situations. In fine, this publication is one of the most interesting that has issued from the French press for a considerable time back.

Le Prince Raymond de Bourbon, ou des Passions après les Révolutions. 2 tomes. 12mo. (Prince Raymond de Bourbon, or the Passions after the Revolutions. 2 vols. 12mo.)

This is rather a remarkable production in its way, not only on account of the singularity of the story, but from the style and language, which are an imitation of those of the period in which the events are laid. In the course of this romance, the Count de la Tournaille gives a very minute account of the amours of his wife, the fair Countess de la Tournaille, who falls desperately in love with Prince Raymond de Bourbon, equally enamoured of her. The husband and historian of their loves paints in the most glowing colours the charms and excellent qualities of his wife's lover: he does not attempt to disguise the fears inspired by so dangerous a rival, and he calls upon his readers to sympathize in the sorrow he feels at perceiving that his wife's heart is preoccupied with the image of another instead of his own; and he developes, very philosophically, the means which he employed to regain her tenderness. He abandoned himself neither to despair, indifference, nor vengeance; he did not enforce or make any rout about his legitimate rights; he sought not to avoid the danger by separating the impassioned pair. No, his plan was more original, and one which, at the other side of the Pas de Calais, is not likely to have many imitations. He devoted the whole of his attention to the study of his wife's passion; he commiserated her mental struggles; he watched with the most intense anxiety the combats that took place in her soul between love and honour, while at the same time he affected total ignorance of all these doings; he sought to cure her of her passion without irritating her; and the more he became convinced of her sentiments in favour of the Prince, the more he became profuse of tender assiduities and affection towards her. Our limits do not permit us to follow into further detail the conduct of this model of husbands, nor to enumerate all the hot and cold fits he had to experience during the prosecution of this singular experiment; we can merely state that his praiseworthy efforts and superhuman patience met with success, and the long-tried virtue of his wife triumphed over her passion. However, for the sake of truth it must be added, that the lady's virtue was in some degree indebted for this victory to the absence of Prince Raymond de Bourbon, who had set out on his travels and married through despair a young and beautiful princess. Besides the singularity of this story, which is told with considerable spirit, this romance has another and superior merit, in exhibiting some strongly sketched portraits of the principal personages of the time, and a stirring picture of the court on the accession of Henry IV. after the termination of a long protracted civil war. This and other scenes are well described, and acquire an additional truth of colouring peculiar to the time, from the old but nervous and picturesque idiom in which they are conveyed. This romance is also worthy of attention, as being not the least successful imitation of the historical novels of the author of Waverley.

Lettres Inédites du Chancelier d'Aguesseau, publiées sous les auspices de S. Exc. M. le Comte de Peyronnet, Garde des Sceaux de France. Par D. B. Rives. 1 tome 4to. ou 2 tomes 8vo. (Inedited Letters of the Chancellor d'Aguesseau, published under the auspices of the Keeper of the Seals. By D. B. Rives. 1 vol. 4to. or 2 vols. 8vo.)

Amongst the great men whom France has produced, there is no one whose name has been more generally or more justly celebrated than that of the Chancellor d'Aguesseau. In him were united the various claims of talent and virtue to the admiration of his own times and that of posterity. He was an enlightened magistrate, a just and intrepid minister, an eloquent orator, and a man of varied and profound knowledge. With such titles to the attention of mankind, it is rather to be wondered at that such interesting documents relative to him as the present collection of letters, should have been so long withheld from public view. Although d'Aguesseau filled for thirty-two years the place of Chancellor, yet his public career was not altogether an uninterrupted one, as he passed nearly two years in exile or retirement from the court; but he bore those disgraces, as they were called, with true philosophy. He returned to his books, forgot political dissensions in the pursuit of Grecian and oriental antiquities, in the study of geometry, or the acquirement of some foreign language, and calmly waited till the faults of his successors or the caprices of power again called him into action. It was in these intervals of quiet retreat from the turmoil of public life that most of the letters now given to the public were written. They carry convincing testimony of the manly resignation with which the writer bore these adverse turns of

.ortune, for they breathe all the calmness and simplicity of a great mind, unruffled by the loss of power, and untouched by the absence of the pomp and *eclat* to which it had been accustomed. Several of these epistles are addressed to the younger Racine, whom they exhibit in a very amiable light; for, as appears by them, his affection and assiduities always increased towards d'Aguesseau at the moment so fatal to most other friendships, that of the loss of power. The great interest of these letters, is the light they shed upon the private life and domestic character of the Chancellor, for there is little to be gleaned from them, except upon some ecclesiastical affairs relative to the history of the period. The editor, M. Rives, has however given a highly historical value to this publication, by a very erudite and clever *introduction*, in which he has traced the history of the French Parliament, both as a judicial and political body, shewing its origin, developement, the services it rendered the state, and the faults it committed; and under the modest title of *introduction*, M. R. has produced a remarkable and important work, which evinces his possession of considerable information and sagacity, and an intimate acquaintance with the historical resources of his country.

L'Europe et l'Amérique en 1822 et 1823. Par M. De Pradt. 2 tomes 8vo. (Europe and America in 1822 and 1823. By M. De Pradt.)

This work, which has just appeared, is destined, if not to live long, at least to make a great noise while it does live. The author, M. de Pradt, is one of the most lively political writers of the pre. sent day; and though some are inclined to question the profundity or clearness of his views, and others are irreverent enough to term him a political harlequin, yet he has contrived to catch the public attention by the ear, for all his productions, be they light *brochures* or ponderous octavos, are eagerly bought up, read with avidity, and commented upon by critics of all sides and colours. He certainly has got the talent of exciting public curiosity by a taking title, and a piquant manner of presenting things to their view, and has no little *tact* in taking advantage of the prevailing interest and *apropos* of the moment. In the preface to the present work he irresistibly arrests public attention by the following portentous flourish of trumpets.—"It must not be concealed that all that has been passing in the two hemispheres during the last thirty years has been only the prelude to the action, the *denouement* of which is now at hand. Never has there been a grander spectacle offered to the eyes of mankind; never have results more important to humanity been on the point of accomplishment. See if I exaggerate, and say, if at this hour, as in former times, the combat is only of man to man, and not of a world to a world; if the present question is of the interest of individuals, and not rather of the interest of the species; of the ascertaining of certain portions of territory, and not rather of the assigning the place and rank which man should occupy in society. The result is inevitable. For a long period it has been evident that the time for settling the great social question was at hand; and that from discussions to discussions we should at length arrive at the foundation of the question. At that point we now are." There is a *morceau* to make the mouth of the most lukewarm politician water! Blessed are the publishers that have such *brochure* writers as M. de Pradt. The learned Abbé then takes an eagle-flight round Europe, throwing a rapid glance at each of its states as he wings his way, and then skims over the Atlantic, where he is equally concise yet comprehensive. The titles of some of the chapters are not a little piquant, and afford a characteristic specimen of the quick presto-begone and frisky manner in which our lively neighbours can treat the most vast and important matter. E. g. *Coup d'œil sur le monde* in six pages. The same upon Europe—Can Europe become Constitutional?—Has Europe the right of becoming Constitutional? Ancient and modern Civilization, twelve pages. Liberals and Liberalism—Two Zones of Civilization in Europe—Real state of the social World—The Wish of Europe—Liberty of the Press in 1822 and 1823—with many others of equally attractive titles. But notwithstanding this little dash of Charlatanism, there is both information and a certain degree of talent in the book. At all events it will sell, and be talked of, and that is the chief look out both of writer and publisher.

Ideologia esposta. Per Melchior Gioja. (Ideology explained. By Melchior Gioja.)

The science of sentiments and ideas is yet in its cradle. Whilst we number the minutes occupied by the sun's light in reaching the earth, compute the retrogression of the equinoctial points, and ascertain the moon's oscillations, we know but little of the movements of the human mind, of the phenomena which occur within ourselves. Many causes have combined to retard the progress of this science. For a long time superstition condemned the naturalist as a sorcerer, and the metaphysician as a heretic. In more modern times, despotism persecuted the ideologist, because he owned no right of conquest, no title but justice, and the will of the people. The mystical subtleties, the abstractions, and the almost unintelligible language of the German schools, together with their preference of demonstrations *a priori*, to patient investigation of particulars and gradual attainment of general truths, have been and still are powerful impediments to learning.

Signor Gioja sets out with a declaration that as ideology relates to effects which take place in every person, it ought to be intelligible to all. His work is divided into nine parts. 1. The origin of sensations. 2. Anomalies of sensation. 3. Laws of sensation. 4. Centres of sensation. 5. Intellectual and Moral products. 6. Theory of pleasure and pain. 7. Theory of the passions. 8. Theory of the faculties of the mind. 9. Alterations of the faculties of the mind; viz. the phenomenon of madness and the phenomenon of sleep. In all these divisions of his subject the author has interspersed many facts selected from natural history, physiology, and medicine, which contribute to render the work at least a valuable introduction to this branch of science.

LITERARY REPORT.

THE public will, no doubt, learn with considerable satisfaction, that the Miscellaneous Writings of the celebrated JOHN EVELYN, the appearance of whose Memoirs lately excited so much interest, are preparing for publication, in one volume 4to. printed uniformly with that work. The Editorship has been undertaken by Mr. UPCOTT, of the London Institution.

A Translation of the "Memoirs of the celebrated Goëthe," the Voltaire of Germany, written by himself, will appear in a few days, in 2 vols. 8vo.

A Second Edition is just ready for publication of the "Memoirs of the Duke de Rovigo, Count Hulin, &c. relative to the Duke D'Enghien," with portraits of the Duke d'Enghien and the Duke of Rovigo.

SIR ARTHUR CLARKE, M. D. &c. Author of an "Essay on Bathing, &c." has in the press a "Practical Manual for the Preservation of Health, and the Prevention of Diseases incidental to the middle and advanced periods of Life."

The fourth livraison of the "Napoleon Memoirs" may be expected in the course of the present month.

A Series of Four Views of St. Helena, taken on the spot by experienced artists, with a Portrait of Count Las Cases, will shortly be published to illustrate the "Journal of his Residence on that Island."

A Translation is expected immediately of the "Travels in Brazil, in the Years 1817, 18, 19, and 20, undertaken at the command of his Majesty the King of Bavaria. By Dr. JOHN VON SPIX; and Dr. C. VON MARTIUS, Members of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences."

Two new works on South America are announced by Mrs. GRAHAM:—"Journal of a Voyage to Brazil, and Residence there, during part of the Years 1821, 1822, and 1823; including an Account of the Revolution which brought about the Independence of the Brazilian Empire;" and "Journal of a Residence in Chile, and Voyage from the Pacific, in the Years 1822 and 1823; preceded by an Account of the Revolutions in Chile, since the Year1810, and particularly of the Transactions of the Squadron of Chile under Lord Cochrane." They will each appear in a quarto volume, with engravings.

Dr. SOUTHEY (the Laureate) is about to publish "A Tale of Paraguay," in a 12mo. volume.

An Epic Poem is shortly expected from the pen of the Ettrick Shepherd, entitled "Queen Hynde."

The Author of "Recollections of the Peninsula, &c." we understand, has in the press a new work entitled "Scenes and Impressions in Egypt and in Italy."

Among the literary novelties of the day, we hear that "Memoirs of Captain Rock, the celebrated Irish Chieftain, with some Account of his Ancestors," are about to make their appearance, *written by himself!*

Dr. WATT'S "Bibliotheca Britannica" is on the eve of being completed by the publication of the 11th part. It professes to form a General Index to the Literature of Great Britain and Ireland, Ancient and Modern, with such foreign Works as have been translated into English, or printed in the British Dominions; including also a copious Selection from the Writings of celebrated Authors of all Ages and Nations.

Mrs. HOFFLAND has another Tale in the press, entitled "Decision."

It is reported that "The Memoirs of a late celebrated English Countess," the intimate friend of an Illustrious Personage, written by herself, will appear in the course of the present month.

The first and second volumes are about to be published of "The English Flora," by Sir JAMES E. SMITH, President of the Linnæan Society, &c. &c.

Mr. JOHN SPENCER STANHOPE, F. R. S. has in the press "Olympia; Topography, illustrative of the actual State of Olympia and the Ruins of the City of Elis," with numerous plates.

Mrs. HENFORD is about to publish a Compendious Chart of Ancient History and Biography, designed principally for the use of young persons.

We understand that a new Translation of "Josephus, the Jewish Historian," has lately been undertaken by a Clergyman of the Established Church.

Several Translations are announced of the "New Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London."

CAPTAIN BROOKE has the following works nearly ready for the press, viz.—

1. A Narrative of a short Residence in Norwegian Lapland, with an Account of a Winter's Journey performed with Rein-Deer, through Norwegian Russia, and Swedish Lapland, interspersed with numerous plates and various particulars relating to the Laplanders.

2. Lithographic illustrations of a Journey across Lapland, from the shores of the Polar Sea to the Gulf of Bothnia, chiefly with Rein-Deer, and during the month of December, shewing the manner in which the Laplanders perform their winter Expeditions, the appearances of the Northern Lights, and the most striking features and incidents that occurred during the above period.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from January 1 to January 31, 1824.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1824.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1824.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
Jan. 1	35	44	29,25	29,21	Jan. 17	28	34	30,36	30,32
2	36	45	29,18	29,41	18	34	42	30,32	30,22
3	35	48	29,90	30,29	19	34	45	30,12	30,04
4	26	36	30,29	stat.	20	48	40	30,05	29,91
5	28	38	30,31	30,30	21	40	46	29,67	29,45
6	29	38	30,16	30,10	22	37	46	29 25	28,97
7	28	39	30,14	30,20	23	41	46	28,77	28,95
8	28	36	30,20	30,11	24	33	45	29,53	29,79
9	28	45	30,11	30,09	25	47	54	29.85	29,99
10	40	47	30,08	29,90	26	42	53	29,99	30,04
11	31	41	30,05	30,27	27	40	51	29,79	29,62
12	24	38	30,30	30,29	28	33	47	29,56	29.45
13	23	32	30,30	stat.	29	34	43	29,61	29,92
14	21	32	30,24	30,23	30	25	38	50.03	29.92
15	29	36	30,23	30,20	31	26	41	29,92	29,81
16	31	36	30,33	30,40					

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE proper season is gone by, and, literally speaking, winter has in no degree made its appearance. Now, although this circumstance is usually hailed with satisfaction by two-thirds of the community, yet we much question if it is really a matter of congratulation to the husbandman. The wheats, to be sure, have not assumed that appearance of premature vigour which a mild winter frequently induces, and which is never considered to indicate eventual productiveness; indeed till very recently the wheat crop has preserved a uniform regularity of plant, apparently neither stimulated by the undue influence of a placid season, nor retarded by any extraneous affection. Within the last few weeks, however, some alteration has been perceptible upon the cold-bottomed and retentive soils, on which the plant has not only assumed a less promising appearance in point of colour, but it is evidently much gone off, arising probably, as well from the constant repletion of unevaporated moisture, as from the consequent accumulation of grubs and insects thereby resuscitated. Upon the whole a mild and humid winter is seldom the precursor of a prolific year, neither is the absence of frost calculated to promote the interest of the farmer, or add facility to the labours of the field. Nevertheless much will depend upon the next month; if March is dry, a rich autumn may be expected, but if on the contrary the spring proves lowering, the reverse is the most probable.

The introduction of pulse and early spring corn is proceeding with alacrity, but, owing to the improved value of barley, with the probability of a more liberal consumption of malt, and an increased demand for that article as arising from the late alteration in the laws relating to the brewing of beer, less spring-wheat has been sown this year than we have hitherto observed.

Grey-peas and tares are already committed to the soil, and the planting of beans, oats, and barley will proceed forthwith.

Layers are vigorous and promising, hay plentiful and a shade lower in price, and keeping in general moderately abundant. Turnips, though beginning to sprout, are yet of good quality, and those of the Swedish sort have produced at least one-third more feed than was expected in the early part of the year.

We venture to assert that both the farmer and the grazier will have sufficient reason to be satisfied with the returns of the present year;—their expenses are so materially reduced, that sixty shillings per quarter for wheat now, is a better remunerating price than eighty, or even ninety, was some years ago; but whether the improvement is only temporary, as arising from incidental circumstances, or likely to be permanent as proceeding from restored confidence, and a new order of things, is a point still to be decided.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Jan. 10th, 57*s* 4*d*—17th, 58*s* 7*d*—24th, 60*s* 7*d*—31st, 62*s* 1*d*—Feb. 7th, 62*s* 1*d*.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef	2*s*	4*d*	to	3*s*	4*d*
Mutton	2	8	to	3	8
Veal	3	4	to	5	0
Pork	2	8	to	5	0
Lamb	0	0	to	0	0

POTATOES. Spitalfields, p. ton.

Marsh Champ.	3*l* 10*s*	to	0*l* 0*s*	
Ware	2 10	to	3 0	
York Kidneys	3 5	to	3 10	
Scotch Reds	3 0	to	0 0	

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield,—Old Hay, 95*s* to 105*s*—Inferior, 63*s* to 87*s* 6*d*—Clover, Old, 110*s* to 126*s*—Inf. 80*s* to 100*s*—Straw, 40*s* to 48*s*.

St. James's.—Old Hay, 66*s* to 110*s*—Clover, 90*s* to 120*s*—Straw, 39*s* to 51*s*.

Whitechapel,—Clover, 100*s* to 130*s*—Hay, 90*s* to 110*s*—Straw, 40*s* to 47*s*.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Reduced were on the 23d ult. 91⅞ ¼. Three per Cent. Consols 91⅛ 91. Three and a Half per Cent. 100⅜. Four per Cent. 102¼ ⅜. New Four per Cent. 106¾ ⅞. Long Annuities 22⅝ ¼. Imperial Three per Cent. 91⅛. Bank Stock 238¼. India Stock 276½ 277. India Bonds 78 80 pm. Consols for Account 91⅛ ⅜.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, 23d February, 1824.

SINCE our last monthly report, but few alterations have occurred in the state of the market. The then prevailing inactivity in our export trade has but little mended, although, in proportion as the season advances, we still look forward with confidence to a gradual improvement. Most public securities, but chiefly the English and French, have continued to advance, and a Loan just contracted for Greece has experienced an important advance on account of its popularity. Towards the latter part of January the intelligence of a disposition to revolt amongst the black population of some of the West India Islands, had raised in the minds of all persons connected with that trade serious apprehensions, which, however, by subsequent advices from Jamaica, &c. to the middle of January, have greatly been alleviated; and it is generally expected, that, in consequence of the measures taken, the public tranquillity in this important part of our colonial possessions will not again be disturbed. The late decree of the King of Spain, by the tenor of which all nations can now enjoy an authorized trade with his former dominions in South America, has produced a much greater degree of confidence in the rising commercial intercourse with that part of the world, although the decree is merely a specific authority for a traffic which already existed and could not be prevented; and the liberal nature of the constitution, which is likely to be adopted in the Brazils, will have a further beneficial effect upon trade in general.

COFFEE.—The demand for this article having remained very languid and limited, the importers have brought but very little to market, till within a fortnight ago, when important sales at Antwerp rather tended to support prices, which had previously been declining. St. Domingo has been sold from 68*s*. to 70*s*. Brazil from 65*s*. to 72*s*. according to quality, middling Jamaica from 98*s*. to 104*s*. good middling Demerara from 104*s*. to 110*s*. per cwt. At a sale of 14,300 bags East India on the 20th inst. the owners withdrew the greater part, and the remainder was sold at rather better prices, viz. Cheribon, pale, from 68*s*. to 72*s*. yellowish from 75*s*. to 76*s*. Bourbon from 73*s*. to 85*s*. Mocha from 92*s*. to 113*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. Our stock has not been materially affected within this month either by imports or exports. The expected arrivals, together with the large stocks on hand, will no doubt produce a further depression of prices. According to the latest advices, the article was at low estimation in most of the colonies—16 to 18 dollars per cwt. at Batavia, 12 dollars per cwt. at Port au Prince, 12 to 16 dollars at the Havannah, &c.

SUGAR.—On this article prices advanced upon the intelligence of disturbances in the West India Islands, and British plantation Muscovado rose 1*s*. per cwt. At present very little is doing and prices rather flat, since it is certain that no alteration will be made in the duties for home consumption; good strong yellow Jamaica is held at from 63*s*. to 67*s*. per cwt. Of foreign sugars nothing is offering, and prices without any variation. The East India Company sold a few days ago 2500 bags Bengal and Bourbon as follows: good white Bengal 33*s*. to 34*s*. fine yellow and grey Bourbon 24*s*. to 25*s* 6*d*. per cwt.

In refined sugars the demand remains trifling. Crushed lumps are quoted from 34*s.* to 36*s.* per cwt. on board.

RUM.—The expected reduction of the duty on spirits, whereby the consumption might in the first instance be increased, has led to some speculation in Rum, of which prices have risen in consequence about 6*d.* per gallon. Jamaica 25 per cent. over proof is in request at 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 7*d.* per gallon. Our present stock amounts to 27,000 puncheons and 1000 hhds.

COTTON.—On the 6th instant a public sale took place at the East India-house of 8500 bales Bengal, 700 bales Madras, 2300 bales Surate, and a few Bourbons, of which more than half was bought in for the proprietors on account of the limited demand. The Bengal and Madras went at former prices, the Surate at a decline of 1¼ to ⅜*d.*; the Bourbon of ¾ to 1*d.* per lb. Since the sale, the demand has been improved by some orders from France, and ⅛*d.* per lb. advance given upon sale prices. Fair and good Bengal fetches now 5⅜ ¾*d.*; good and prime Surate 6⅜ ¾ per lb. For American Cottons the Liverpool Market is very steady, and the demand for home consumption regular. Bowed Georgia is quoted at 7⅜ to 9*d.*; Fernambouc 10½*d.* to 11½*d.* per lb.

INDIGO has been and is still the object of extensive speculations, originating in the expected falling off in the supply: 9*d.* to 1*s.* per lb. advance is currently paid on the last sale prices of good and middling qualities, of which there is but a small proportion in the market. The next East India Company's sale is advertised for the 21st April, and is expected to consist of 5 to 6000 chests, chiefly good and middling qualities, of which 2720 chests are already declared.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JANUARY 20, TO FEBRUARY 16, 1824, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ALEXANDER, J. Chiswell-street, stable-keeper (Russen, Crown-court
Bates, S. Tipton, corn-merchant (Foster, Liverpool
Berry, T. Bond-court, wine-merchant (Von Sanden, Dowgate-hill
Bird, G. Holly-bush-place, calico-dyer (Watson and Boughton, Falcon-street
Bowen, W. Winnington, shopkeeper (Allen, Welshpool
Bridges, J. and Dew, J. Bristol, brewers (Tanner
Brittain, J. Chatham, grocer (Eyre and Coverdale, Gray's-Inn square
Broadhurst, W. Huddersfield, woolstapler (Whitehead and Robinson
Brockbridge, T. Knights court, carver (Cottle, Aldermanbury
Browne, T. Duke-street, plumber (Chester, Staple's Inn
Brudehurst, J. Phoside Hamlet, cotton cord maker (Milne and Parry
Bryson, G. Lad-lane, Manchester warehouseman (Tanner, Fore-street
Chillingworth, E. and Cooper, T. Redditch, needle-manufacturers (Cresswell
Coe, W. Darkhouse-lane, Billingsgate (Arundel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars
Cresswell, J. Huddersfield, woolstapler (Jacomb
Crowther, J. jun. Wakefield, cornfactor (Taylor
Crosland, W. Holbeck, dry-salter (Hargreaves, Leeds
Cross, R. Harley Tower, maltster (Cooper, Shrewsbury
Davenport, J. and Dunlap, A. Great Portland-street, milliners (Bennet, Tokenhouse-yard
Davenport, J. Altrincham, shopkeeper (Shaw, Ely-place
Davids, T. Kennington Oval, brass-founder (Burton, New North-street,
Dew, W. Paddington, stone-mason (Johnson, Charlotte-street
Dodel, W. Liverpool, paper-hanging maker (Luther, Liverpool
Dowse, C. Chancery-lane, law-stationer (Saunders and Bailey
Drew, R. Orchards, Hereford, maltster (Phelps, Ledbury
Eames, W. Dorset Mews, horse-dealer (Reynolds, Carmarthen-street
Edie, R. Broad-street, merchant (Smith and Lawford
Forsaith, S. Shoreditch, haberdasher (Robinson, Walbrook
Freethy, T. Acton, carpenter (Finnis, Hart-street
Gatenby, A. Manchester, grocer (Hadfield
Gibbons, G. H. Finch-lane, merchant (Robinson, Walbrook
Gibbs, C. Eccleshall, ironmonger (Yates, Newport
Gomersall, J. and B. Leeds, merchants (Stud and Jones, Bedford-row
Green, W. and J. and Simpson, H. and Smith, R. A. Sheffield, manufacturers of metal ware (Brauson
Hall, J. Stockport, grocer (Eccles, Marple
Hargreaves, W. White Ash, cotton-spinner (Dewhurst, Blackburn
Hatthews, M. and Hopkins, J. Rochester, coal-merchants (Loxley, Cheapside
Hobley, S. James-street, boot and shoe-maker (Perkins and Frampton, Gray's Inn
Holden, J. Broker's-row, Moorfields (Coleman, Tyson-street
Honeysett, W. Dalston, carpenter (Nichols, Great Winchester-street
Hooper, C. Marston Bigott, tool-maker (Hartly, Blackfriars, London
Houghton, A. Huddersfield, grocer (Battye
Hughs, J. Wood street, tavern-keeper (Ware and Young, Blackman-street
Jeremy, J. Great Surry-street, linen-draper (Miller, New Inn
Jones, C. Welshpool, draper (Walker, Manchester
Jones, E. and Norris, J. Budge-row, stationers (Brough, Shoreditch
Kelsey, H. Pall Mall, milliner (Leigh, Charlotte-row, Mansion House
Kerslake, W. Exeter, tin-plate worker (Ellecombe
Kinnear, J. Brighton, banker (Crouch, Union-court
Lamb, J. Newman-street, clock maker (M'Duff, Castle-street
Lloyd, D. Bankside, timber-merchant (Wright, Cloak-lane
Loader, E. jun. Wilson-street, upholsterer (Thwaites, Vittoria-place, Lambeth
Mee, J. Myton, merchant (Woolley, Hull
Miller, R. Paternoster-row, bookseller (Allen, Bouverie-street
Montgomery, T. John-street, silk-manufacturer (Webster and Son, Queen-street
Nash, T. Garden-row, Southwark, merchant (Dickens, Bow-lane
Newhouse, G. W. Little Brook-street, tailor (Tanner, Fore-street
Nicholson, R. North Shields, master mariner (Francis, White Lion-court, Cornhill
Nichols, G. Bristol, victualler (Saunders
Nuttall, J. Bury, cotton-spinner (Hamson, Manchester
Ogden, J. Ardwick, grocer (Rymer, Manchester
Packer, R. Tokenhouse-yard, broker
Palmer, C. Russell-street, brewer (Stride and Cyddon, Carey-street
Pecker, H. Pilton, victualler (Hyatt, Shepton Mallet
Pearson, T. Herringthorpe, miller (Wigglesworth, Gray's Inn
Penney, S. Shepton Mallet (Bevon and Britton, Bristol

Penney, T. G. Brighton, linen-draper (Walter, Rankin, and Richards
Perkins, J. Upper Thames-street, stationer (Tilson and Preston
Persent, M. W. St. James's Walk, Clerkenwell (Jackson, Temple
Pierce, T. and Williams, D. Merthyr Tydvil, bankers (Meyrick
Pierce, D. B. of Tottenham-court Road, grocer (Wigly, Clement's Inn
Pim, T. P. Exwich, paper-maker (Button, Exon
Pink, A. jun. Portsea, brewer (Galpine, Blandford
Pinck, J. Chichester, linen-draper (Carter
Pollard, T. H. Martham, dealer (Millard, Royal Exchange
Price, T. Hackleton, baker (Yeates, Northampton
Purdy, E. Mark lane, broker (Robinson, Mark-lane
Rawlings, J. Mitton, druggist (Russell and Son
Ray, S. Southwark, builder (Hewett, Tokenhouse-yard
Richards, T. Birch Hills, miller (Smith, Wolverhampton
Richardson, J. and Griston, J. Norwich, bricklayers (Barnard
Rist, C. Lombard-street, auctioneer (Wilks and Griffith
Ronaldson, J. J. Broad-street-place, merchant (Alliston and Hendleby
Rowe, J. Torpoint, merchant (Buckton, Great Knight Ryder street
Sanderson, W. W. and J. Nicholas-lane, insurance-brokers (Reardon and Davis
Sayers, J. Little Yarmouth, wine-merchant (Taylor and Roscoe, Temple
Scattergood, T. Nottingham, victualler (Pearson
Shaw, J. Wakefield, land-surveyor (Battye, Chancery-lane
Smelley, R. Pontefract, mercer (Horner
Sneade, W. Whitchurch, timber merchant (Watson and Harper
Solomon, A. Clare-court, tailor (Lake, Caterton-street
Tarlton, T. S. Leyton, tailor (Bursfield, Chatham place
Trotman, T. Dursley, mealman (Bursfield, Chatham-place
Turberville, J. Canon Pion, timber-dealer (Badesham, New Inn
Vale, T. Leg alley, coach joiner (Richardson and Pike
Walker, J. Greetland, clothier (Holroyde, Halifax
Warsley, H. Plymouth, dealer. (Marshall
Wharton, T. Finsbury-place, tailor (Arnold, King's Arms yard
Whincup, W. York, spirit-merchant (Hinderley
Willey, J. Throgmorton-street, coal-merchant (Young, Poland-street
Yeoman, B. Keyford Frome, baker (Hartley, New Bridge street, Blackfriars

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Fisher, merchant, Auchtermuchty
M. and R. Wyllies, manufacturers, Glasgow
J. M'Neil, baker, Dumfries
A. Geekie, cattle-dealer, Coltward
A. Baird, flesher in Paisley
H. H. Baird, Port Hopetown, Edinburgh, quarrier at Lochdrum
J. Hogg, mason and builder, Paxton, in the county of Berwick
J. Haig, common brewer, Glasgow

DIVIDENDS.

ABBEY, R. Aloe, Feb 23
Abbott, W. Wyndham-place, Feb. 28
Adam, W. Narrow-wall, Jan 24
Anderson, A. Salter's-hall Court, Feb. 17
Arnold, J. Princes-street, Feb. 24
Barker, T. and Hudson, F. Stratford, March 2
Bentley, T. and Whytt, E. A. Fenchurch-street, March 16
Birks, S. W. Thorne, Feb. 23
Blakey, E. New Bond-street, March 23
Brennand, T. Bread-street, Feb. 28
Brown, W. A. College-hill, Feb. 21
Bury, J. and J. and T. Manchester, Feb 24
Canning, H. Broad-street, Feb. 7
Carter, M. Forton Mill, March 9
Carter, J. Liverpool, Feb 18
Cock, W. and G. March 8
Children, G. Woodgate, W. F. and Scoones, W. Tonbridge, Feb. 28
Chubb, W. P. Aldgate, Feb 14
Clark, R. H. St. Mary at Hill, Feb. 21
Cohen, E. London, May 25
Collins, R. Regent-street, Feb. 24
Dale, J. Manchester, Feb 28
Davies, W. Sudbury, Feb. 13
Dawson, J. Penrith, Feb. 25
Day, J. Fenchurch-buildings, Feb. 28
Dighton, G. Rochester, Feb. 21
Fairclough, F. Liverpool, Feb 24
Fearnley, C. Crutched Friars, Feb. 7
Fearman, W. New Bond-street, Feb. 14
Gayfer, T. Brinsyard, Feb. 23
Gear, J. Nottingham, March 2
George, J. Park-street, Feb 28
Goddard, S. Cornhill, Feb 28
Goodair, J. Chorley, Feb 2
Goodwin, R. Lamb's Conduit street, Feb 21
Green, W. jun. Exmouth-street, Feb. 28
Greenhow, W. Manchester, Feb. 16
Guy, I. Liverpool, March 15
Harris, I. Lisle-street, Feb 28
Hay, T. and Hill, J. Borough High-street, March 6
Hebdin, W. Leeds, A. O. Westminster, and J. Brown, Leeds, March 4
Hilberts, H. G. New London street, Feb. 14
Holland, S. P. Worcester, March 1
Holland, S. and Williams, T. S. Liverpool, March 17
Hulkes, T. E. Rochester, Feb. 21
Hyde, W. East-street, March 2
Isbell, R. Chapple, C. and Isbell, C. D. Millbay, Feb. 23
James, J. Wood-street, Feb 28
Jones, R. P. Abergavenny March 11
Kirby, J. Chelsea. Feb. 14
Krauss, J. Manchester, Feb. 24
Langster, G. Highbury terrace, Feb. 10, 14
Lowe, W. Bury, Feb. 23
Markes, M. Romford, Feb. 14
May, J. Birmingham, Feb 23
Miller, J. Burlington Arcade, Feb. 24
Moss, C. Cheltenham, March 1
Neale, J. Liverpool, March 3
Newman, J. M. Bromsgrove, Feb. 28
Newman, E. Lambeth Marsh, Feb. 21
Oliver, J. Broad-street, March 6
Parker, C. Colchester, March 17
Pethurst, J. Cranbrook, Feb. 21
Purchas, R. W. and Tredwen, R. Chepstow, Feb. 25
Riddell, J. H. Balsall Heath, Feb. 19
Ritchie, R. and Bigsby, J. Deptford, Feb. 28
Robinson, J. Nicholas-lane, Feb 21
Rycroft, J. Idle, York, March 1
Sarvis, A. Sloane-street, Feb. 14
Smith, H. Tooting, Feb. 14
Smith, J. jun. Ramsgate, Feb 28
Smith, M. H. Barnsley, March 5
Stuckland, J. sen. and jun Newgate Market, Feb 24
Sutcliffe, B. Cheapside, Feb 28
Symes, W. Crewkerne, March 10
Thomas, W. Binett's bldgs. March 6
Thurtell, J. Bradwall, March 8
Troughton, B. sen. and J. Wood street, Feb 28
Tucker, J. H. Jermyn street, Feb. 24
Vivian, S. Tywardreath, Feb 23
Wagstaff, S. and Baylis, T. Kidderminster, Feb. 21, March 20
Waters, R. Union court, March 6
Wright, J. sen. Hart-street, March 6
Younge, J. and Deckin, J. Sheffield, Feb. 27

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

New Sheriffs.—The following are the Sheriffs for the year 1824:—*Bedfordshire*, Sir R. H. Inglis; *Berkshire*, Sir C. Saxton; *Buckinghamshire*, P. D. P. Duncombe; *Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire*, George Thompson; *Cheshire*, P. L. Brooke; *Cumberland*, T. H. Graham; *Cornwall*, J. S. Enys; *Derbyshire*, S. Oldknow; *Devonshire*, B. B. Dickinson; *Dorsetshire*, G. Garland; *Essex*, N. Garland; *Gloucestershire*, T. J. L. Baker; *Herefordshire*, W. C. Hayton; *Hertfordshire*, P. Hadow; *Kent*, F. W. Martin; *Leicestershire*, E. Major; *Lincolnshire*, W. E. Tomline; *Monmouthshire*, J. Partridge; *Norfolk*, T. T. Gurdon; *Northamptonshire*, W. Abbott; *Northumberland*, E. Collingwood; *Nottinghamshire*, W. Charlton; *Oxfordshire*, S. Batson; *Rutlandshire*, J. Morris; *Shropshire*, J. Wingfield; *Somersetshire*, E. J. Esdaile; *Staffordshire*, E. Sneyd; *County of Southampton*, W. Long; *Suffolk*, J. Fitzgerald; *Surrey*, F. Young; *Sussex*, D. Rowland; *Warwickshire*, R. M. Atty; *Wiltshire*, Sir E. Poore; *Worcestershire*, Sir C. S. Smith; *Yorkshire*, Sir J. Van de Bempdé Johnstone; *Carmarthenshire*, G. Morgan; *Pembrokeshire*, O. Harris; *Cardiganshire*, J. S. Harford; *Glamorganshire*, J. Bassett;

Breconshire, W. A. Gott; *Radnorshire*, H. Vaughan; *Anglesey*, J. Owen; *Carnarvonshire*, Sir D. Erskine; *Merionethshire*, A. Corbet; *Montgomeryshire*, S. A. Severne; *Denbighshire*, R. M. Lloyd; *Flintshire*, R. J. Mostyn.

State of the Gaol of Newgate, Feb. 17.—Prisoners under sentence of death, 25; ditto respited during pleasure, 1; ditto under sentence of transportation for life, 13; ditto for fourteen years, 10; ditto for seven years, 56; ditto under sentence of imprisonment for felony and misdemeanour, 13; ditto committed under the bankrupt laws, 2; ditto insane, 2; ditto detained, &c. 2; ditto remanded from last session, 2; ditto whose judgments are respited, 2; ditto for trial at the present session, 201. Total, 314.

The number of Christenings and Burials in 1822 and 1823 (see page 86) may not inappropriately be followed by the Statement of the Diseases in these years respectively:—

Diseases.	1822.	1823.	Increase.
Apoplexy	206	332	126
Asthma	533	1057	524
Child-bed	191	203	12
Consumption..	3608	5012	1404
Convulsions..	2929	2754	-
Fever	1104	690	-
Ditto Typhus	17	31	14
Inflammation	1308	2189	881
Liver	61	89	28
Measles	712	573	-
Old Age	2601	1904	-
Small-pox	604	774	170
Still-born	667	771	104
Casualties	288	308	20

It is here observable, that although there has been an increase in the aggregate of 1722 deaths, yet in some of the causes of death which are very prevalent in the Metropolis, and especially old age and debility, there were considerable decreases during the last year. The criterion of health is generally observable in the prevalence of the small-pox and fever, and of these diseases a fluctuation takes place every four or five years. During the returns of those epidemics a considerable increase in the number of deaths ensues.

Mr. Oldham presented a petition to the Common Council last month from Mr. Lavie, as agent for Capt. Samuel Brown, R. N. The petition set forth, that Capt. Brown intended, in the course of the next Session of Parliament, to petition for leave for a Bill for erecting a wrought-iron bridge of suspension over the river Thames. The opening to this bridge to be at the bottom of Little Tower-street, on the Middlesex side, and at Horslydown on the opposite shore. The bridge to consist of three arches, sufficiently high to admit ships to pass under at spring-tides, without lowering their masts, and of sufficient strength to bear all kinds of carts and loaded waggons to pass over. The petition then went to point out the many advantages which would accrue to the city of London, by such a communication between Middlesex and Surrey and the adjoining counties on the south side of the Thames. It would, it was added, be particularly useful during the building of the new London-bridge. The petition further stated, that the suspension-bridge would be completed within twelve months after the passing of the Bill for that purpose. In conclusion, the petition prayed for leave from the Corporation to erect two columns in that part of the river which was intended as the site of the bridge.—The petition was referred to the Navigation Committee.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Ashburton.—Sir John Singleton Copley, Knt.

City of Oxford.—Chas. Wetherell, esq.

Town and Port of Sandwich.—Henry Bonham, esq. vice Marryatt, deceased.

Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.—The Right Hon. Thomas Wallace.

Borough of Eye.—Sir Edward Kerrison, bart. in the room of Sir Robert Gifford, bart. (now Baron Gifford), his Majesty's Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Borough of Liskeard.—The Honourable Edward Granville Eliot, of Port Eliot, in the room of the Hon. William Eliot.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

William Mark, esq. to be Consul for the Province of Granada, to reside at Malaga.—James Wallace, esq. to be Consul for Georgia, to reside at Savannah.—Sir John Copley, M. P. Attorney-General.—Charles Wetherell, esq. M. P. Solicitor-General.—John Pearson, esq. Advocate-General of East India Company at Bengal.—The Lord Chamberlain has appointed George Colman, esq. Licenser and Reader of Plays, in the room of the late Mr. Larpent.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Very Rev. Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, to the valuable Deanery of Durham.—The Rev. A. Grayson, M. A. to the Principality of St. Edmund Hall, together with the Vicarage of Bramley, Hants.—The Rev. J. F. Doreton, to the valuable and united Rectories of Mells and Leigh.—The Rev. C. E. Hutchinson, to the United Vicarages of Beddington cum Firle, Sussex.—The Rev. Frederick Browning, M. A. to the Rectory of Titchwell, Norfolk.—The Rev. H. W. Blake, B. A. to the Rectory of Thurning, Norfolk.—The Rev. C. Kingsley, LL. B. to

the Rectory of Barnack.—The Rev. J. Mitford, A. B. to the Rectory of Stratford St. Andrew, Suffolk.—The Rev. H. M. Say, M. A. to the Vicarage of Iwerne Minster.—The Rev. W. B. Cosens, to the Rectory of Monckton-Farleigh. — The Rev. R. Lockwood, to a Prebendal Stall in Peterborough Cathedral. — The Rev. John Bluck, to the Rectory of Westley.—The Rev. John Briggs, M. A. to the Rectory of Southmeer. — The Rev. Charles Bradley, of High Wycombe, to the valuable Rectory of Glassbury.—The Rev. Edwin Edwards, A. B. to the Perpetual Curacy of Ashfield-with-Thorpe.—The Rev. Joseph Varenne, B. D. to the Vicarage of Grays, Essex.—Rev. John Coker, B. A. to the Rectory of Radcliffe, Bucks.

Married—At St. Pancras New Church, Mr. T. Stanynought, of Mornington-place, to Miss Collins.—At St. James's Church, John Waite, esq. of Old Burlington-street, to Harriott Elizabeth, only child of the late M. Anthony, esq.—At Marylebone Church, the Rev. Henry Pepys, to Maria, daughter of the Right Hon. John Sullivan.—At Tottenham, S. P. Rickman, Esq. to Mary, daughter of William Hobson, esq.—At Edmonton, John Schneider, esq. of Southgate, to Miss Goad.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieutenant-Colonel Davies, M. P. to Augusta Anne, only child of the late Thomas Champion de Crespigny.—At St. James's Church, John Ruggles, esq. to Catherine, daughter of John Haynes Harrison, esq.—At Oxted, Surrey, David, eldest son of M. D. Getting, esq. of Wandsworth, to Mary Taylor, second daughter of Thomas Talboys, esq.—At St. Pancras Church, the Rev. H. Shepherd to Mrs. Wood.—At St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, Stephen Aldhouse, esq. to Miss F. Morse.—Matthew Bell, esq. of North Brixton, to Martha Maria, only daughter of H. M. Davis, esq.—Mr. T. Baly, of Brook-street, Holborn, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Hale.—At Saint George's, Bloomsbury, G. Swayne, esq. of Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, to Sophia Varley, second daughter of the late William Walker, esq.—On the 9th Feb. Samuel Page, esq. of Dulwich, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of D. C. R. Harrison, esq. of Brook House, Hertfordshire.—Mr. James Winstanley, of Chatham-place, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Rhodes, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, T. Hoskins, esq. of North Perrott, Somersetshire, to Charlotte Mary Adams, only daughter of the late James Adams, esq.

Died.—At Mitcham grove, Jane, relict of R. Holden, esq.—W. H. Majendie, esq. eldest son of the Bishop of Bangor.—At Islington, Mrs. Mary Radford, widow of the late Rev. Joseph Radford.—At Stockwell, Mrs. Anne Mackay, relict of the late Hector Mackay, esq.—Sarah, relict of Mr. Benjamin Crosby, formerly of Stationers' Court.—At Kensington, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. Buckland, relict of the late T. Buckland, esq.—Mr. Mark Klyne, of Jermyn-street.—In Southampton-street, Strand, of a fit of apoplexy, the Rev. John Lempriere, D. D. Rector of Meeth and Newton, Petrock. — Mary, the wife of John Myrie Holl, esq. of River-terrace.—At the Rectory House, St. Andrew's Holborn, Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Gilbert Beresford.—At Dulwich, Emily, third daughter of the late Rowland Richardson, esq. of Streatham.—At his house, Lambeth-terrace, Thomas Woodhouse, esq. Deputy Auditor of India Accounts.—Anne, wife of Mr. Joseph Burditt, of Paragon-place. — At Hampstead, in his 89th year, John Watts, esq.—In Great George-street, Westminster, John Fane, esq.—In Bridge-street, Southwark, Robt. Pott, esq.—At her house, Stamford Hill, Mrs. Raffles, mother of Sir Stamford Raffles, Lieutenant Governor of Bencoolen.—At his house, in Piccadilly, in his 80th year, Sir Wm. Paxton.—At Walton, the Lady Harriet Bennet, youngest daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF BRIDGEWATER.

LATELY, at Ashridge, Bucks, John William Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater, Viscount Brackley, co. Northampton, and Baron Ellesmere, of Ellesmere, co. Salop. He was the son of John Lord Bishop of Durham, by Anne-Sophia, daughter of Henry Grey, Duke of Kent; was born in 1758, and being bred for the army, entered the service Jan. 25, 1771, as a Cornet in the seventh Light Dragoons, in which regiment he was appointed Lieutenant, June 7, 1773, and Captain, May 29, 1776. He received the Brevet of Major, August 27, 1779; the Majority of the twenty-second Light Dragoons, Dec. 14, 1779; and that of the twentieth, March 23, 1781. In this year he married a daughter of Samuel Haynes, Esq. by whom he had no issue. On the 20th of November, 1782, his Lordship was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the twenty-first Light Dragoons, and reduced with the regiment June 24, 1783; in 1790, Lieut.-colonel seventh Light Dragoons; the 12th October, 1793, he received

the brevet of colonel; the 20th February, 1795, that of major-general; and the 1st of June, 1797, was appointed colonel of the fourteenth Light Dragoons. He served on the Staff in Ireland to May 1796, when he was removed to the Staff of the Eastern District in England, where he continued till December 25, 1802. On the 29th of April, 1802, he received the rank of lieutenant-general; and January 1, 1812, that of general. Excepting the majority of the twentieth Light Dragoons, he purchased his different regimental commissions. Before his accession to the Peerage, he sat many years in Parliament for the borough of Brackley, and voted invariably with the administration. On the death of Francis the last Duke of Bridgewater, the title of Duke became extinct; but the Earldom of Bridgewater, and the title of Viscount Brackley, fell to this gentleman. The Earl of Bridgewater was, when he died, colonel of the fourteenth Dragoons, steward for the Duchy of Cornwall to the estates of that duchy in Hertfordshire, and master of Greatham Hospital, Durham; also F. R. S. On the death of the late Duke of Bridgewater, he succeeded to the Buckinghamshire estates, the patronage of the borough of Brackley, and a large fortune. He is said to have been the largest holder of Bank stock of any man in England. His lordship was much of an economist, and has been able to expend a very large sum in rebuilding the family-seat of Ashridge, now one of the most splendid mansions in England. It is built in the Gothic style, and is said to have cost upwards of 300,000*l*. Lord Bridgewater had been long ill. By staying out too late on a shooting-party with the Duke of York, one of his feet was so much affected by the frost, that at one time it was feared amputation would be necessary, and he actually lost some of his toes. He was a man of a quiet domestic turn, and much esteemed in the circle of his acquaintance. He was long distinguished for his love of the fine arts, his hospitality, and the employment given to the poor on his large estates. The title devolves on his brother, the Rev. F. H. Egerton, Prebendary of Durham, Rector of Whitchurch, &c. the last male survivor of the Lord Chancellor Ellesmere. The Earl of Bridgewater has left by will six thousand pounds per annum for ever, for the employ and improvement of the poor in the parish of Ashridge, Herts.

JOSEPH MARRYAT, ESQ.

Suddenly, January 12, aged 67, died Joseph Marryat, Esq. of Wimbledon House, in the county of Surrey, M. P. for the borough of Sandwich, Chairman of the committee of Lloyd's. The subject of the present Memoir was descended from a highly respectable family at East Bergholt in Suffolk. His father was an eminent physician, who practised in Lothbury. Inheriting considerable natural parts, he gave very early promise of that superior capacity which so particularly distinguished him. Having received the groundwork of a good and liberal education, he was at great pains, even in maturer life, to cultivate and improve it; for his mind seemed to be early impressed with the wisdom of that great saying of Lord Bacon, "that knowledge was power:" and certainly never did a tree bring forth more goodly fruits. . . . Being intended for the general profession of a merchant, he was sent out at an early age to the island of Grenada, where, notwithstanding some untoward circumstances which would, ever afterwards, have damped the ardour of many minds, and deterred them from the prosecution of such a career as he had embarked in, he laid the foundation of that intimate local knowledge of the whole West Indian Archipelago, and of its comprehensive relations both with Europe and America, which not only led to his subsequent success in life, but which gave to all his opinions connected with the concerns of those important Colonies, that weight and that value which they afterwards acquired. From the West Indies he went, in the year 1788, for a short time to North America, and visited Boston, where he became acquainted with the family of the late Frederick Gear, Esq. an American loyalist. He married Mr. Gear's third daughter, Charlotte, by whom, his surviving relict, he has left nine children to share the splendid earnings of his well-spent life. He returned to Grenada after his marriage, where he continued to reside about a twelvemonth: but on the birth of his eldest son, in 1789, he revisited England, which he never afterwards quitted except to enjoy with his family a short excursion to France. His wealth, there is reason to believe, amounts to considerably more than six hundred thousand pounds. Living at a time when titular distinctions were so eagerly sought, in this particular few men were less influenced than himself by the contagion of the age; his ambition was of a far more noble and manly cast, for his great aim through life was to attain the proud distinction of being truly a British Merchant. On all great questions connected with the colonial policy, or the shipping interests of the country, few men were more thoroughly conversant; and with a very extensive correspondence to keep up with the most distant parts of the

empire, he never seemed embarrassed by the number, the weight, or the variety of his pursuits. Amidst the complicated points growing out of his profession as a merchant, which were constantly coming before him, and the conflicting variety of interests which they would sometimes involve, he had a clearness of intellect, a wonderful readiness of tact, to seize the true gist and merits of the case, which never forsook him. It was this happy faculty of disengaging from a mass of intricate matter that which was extraneous and not relevant to the purpose, that enabled him to despatch business with wonderful quickness, and to keep his mind unembarrassed where many others would have been perplexed with fearful obscurity. On all the means and on all the sources by which the stock of national wealth and the prosperity of a people may be promoted, Mr. Marryat had read deeply and reflected much. With all the best writings on political economy, not merely of the French school, but of our own, he was quite familiar; but he seemed to think that that was a science which, notwithstanding all its boasted attainments, had hitherto arrived at few first principles. The services which he rendered to the commercial world are too well known to require enumeration. On the great question which recently agitated so much the minds of men, in the last session of Parliament, respecting the equalization of duties on East and West India Sugars, Mr. Marryat greatly distinguished himself both by his speeches and his writings; and it is not, perhaps, too much, mainly, to attribute the failure of that important measure to the very able opposition it met with from him, in every stage of its progress. But the most lasting monument of his usefulness will, perhaps, be left at Lloyd's; and that respectable body, equally with the West India proprietors, will ever owe to him the deepest obligations. The admirable regulations he established for managing their extensive concerns, and the unceasing care with which he watched over every thing which could tend to the promotion of their interests, will not soon be forgotten. In the general style of his eloquence, whether in or out of Parliament, Mr. Marryat was not an elegant speaker, but he was a powerful, energetic, argumentative, and persuasive one; he never committed himself but on topics, the real nature of which he had not calmly and dispassionately weighed and made himself perfectly acquainted with; so that when he did speak, his opinions carried the greater weight:—having great command of words, and an easy yet emphatic mode of expressing his ideas, a mode which from the *décidé* manner in which it was pronounced, gave to those who did not know him an *ex cathedra* kind of style, which, though ever commanding, yet was not always calculated to please or to captivate. But this was the result of that earnestness and honesty of character which never failed to accompany him, and gave to all he said and all he did a vigour of impression peculiarly his own.

THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

Last month, at Richmond, Surrey, the Right Honourable and Right Reverend James Cornwallis, D. C. L. Earl Cornwallis, Viscount Brome, &c. &c. Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and Dean of Durham. This prelate was third son of Charles, fifth Baron and first Earl Cornwallis, by Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Charles, second Viscount Townshend. His lordship had nearly completed his 82d year. He received the early part of his education at Eton, whence he removed to Merton College, of which he became a Fellow. He was appointed Chaplain to the Marquis of Townshend, when that nobleman was Lord-lieutenant of Ireland; and on his return from that kingdom, was made a Prebendary of Westminster, and presented to the valuable rectories of Wrotham, in Kent, and of Newington, in Oxfordshire. In 1775 he was installed Dean of Canterbury, and upon the translation of Bishop Hurd to the see of Worcester, he became Bishop of this Diocese, being consecrated by his uncle, Frederick, Archbishop of Canterbury, in September 1781: in 1791, on the translation of Bishop Douglas to Salisbury, he succeeded to the Deanery of Windsor and Wolverhampton, which, in 1794, he exchanged for that of Durham. On the death of his nephew, the late Marquis Cornwallis, without issue male, on the 16th of August last, the dignities of Earl Cornwallis and Viscount Brome devolved upon him, in which he is succeeded by his only son. His lordship married in 1771, Catherine, fourth daughter of Galfridus Mann, Esq. and by her (who died in 1811) had issue Elizabeth, born in 1774, and died in 1813; Charles and Susan, who both died infants; and James, now Earl Cornwallis, born Sept. 20, 1778, who represented the borough of Eye in the Parliaments of 1796 and 1802, and married in the year 1804, the only daughter of Francis Dicken, of Wollaston Hall, Northamptonshire, and who is since dead. Without bearing himself ungraciously, or with hostility, towards those who might differ from him in religious opinions, he invariably promoted only those whom he believed to be faithful and orthodox members of the Church, and conscientiousl-

attached to its doctrines and discipline; he admitted no one to be a candidate for the Ministry, who did not bring with him testimonials that he had had the opportunities, at least, of a liberal and enlightened education by having taken a degree at one of our Universities. Though latterly, from age and infirmities, he had been unable to meet his clergy publicly, and at visitations, yet to the last moment of his life he was actively alive to every thing that was going forward in his diocese; his advice and direction were always at hand, and his benevolence was felt and acknowledged.

M. HAÜY.

René Just Haüy was born at St. Just, a little town in the department of Oise, on the 28th of Feb. 1743. He was the elder brother of the late M. Haüy, inventor of a new method of instruction for such as are born blind. Their father was a poor weaver. The first place procured for him was that of a boy in the Quire, in a church of the quarter St. Antoine. Here, by a rapid proficiency, he became an excellent musician; and at length he obtained an exhibition in the college of Navarre, and commenced the series of his regular studies. On the expiration of the term of his scholarship, his masters associated him in their labours; and, at the age of twenty-one, he was regent of the fourth class. Soon after, he was removed to be regent of the second in the college of Cardinal Lemoine. At that time, he had not applied himself to physics and natural history; but, meeting here with Lhommond, who to his other acquirements in science added that of a profound herbalist, young Haüy, in complaisance to this new friend, whom he chose also for his father confessor, bent his studies to a course of botany. As the College of Lemoine is in the vicinity of the Garden of Plants, M. Haüy, observing one day a crowd of auditors attending a lecture of Daubenton on mineralogy, found here a line of study perfectly analogous to his taste. This led the way to his discoveries in crystallography. To him it seemed paradoxical, that the same salt should develope itself in cubes, prisms, needles, &c. without changing an atom of their composition, while the rose ever preserves the same petals, the acorn its curvatures, and the cedar a uniform height. M. Haüy, in these investigations, examining some minerals in the possession of his friend M. Defrance, happened to let fall a beautiful group of calcareous spath crystallized into prisms. In some of the fragments Haüy discovered the form of the crystal rhomboides of the Iceland spath. Like the geometer of antiquity, he exclaimed, 'I have found it!' and, in fact, the whole of his crystallographical theory, a monument as imperishable as geometrical truths, is founded on Haüy's observation. Haüy now devoted his labours more eagerly to the structure of crystals, inventing the means of admeasurement and description; and first revealing his discoveries to his friend and tutor Daubenton, he at once recognized their value, and, imparting them to M. Delaplace, the author was prevailed upon, though with a modest reluctance, to communicate them to the Academy of Sciences. On the 12th of February, 1783, he was admitted as an adjunct in the class of botany. In the prosecution of these peaceable labours, the revolution took its rise. Haüy refused to take the oath to the Ecclesiastical Constitution newly adopted; and, being deprived of all his employments, was reduced to a degree of poverty resembling that of the singing boys. After enduring imprisonment, and being liberated, he was appointed a commissary of weights and measures, and conservator of the cabinet of mines. When Lavoisier was arrested, and Borda and Delambre were stripped of their employments, Haüy had the courage to write in their favour. On the death of Daubenton, many expected that Haüy would have been named his successor; but Dolomieu was appointed. This last, in violation of the law of nations, was then immured in the cells of a prison at Naples; and the only token of his being in existence was a few lines scrawled on the margin of a book with some wood smoked by a lamp, and which, by the humane generosity of an Englishman, who bribed the gaoler, was transmitted to Paris. Haüy was one of those who solicited the most earnestly for Dolomieu's appointment. It was not, however, till the conclusion of a treaty of peace that Dolomieu was released from his confinement; and his premature death, brought on by his sufferings, made way for Haüy's nomination to the vacant place. From that time, as from a new epoch, the study of mineralogy has assumed a more animated direction, and its collections have been more than quadrupled. In the succeeding and recent discoveries, a display of order and method was conspicuous; and the learned in mineralogy, from all parts of Europe, were eager to attend the lectures of a professor, so elegant, so clear, in his explications, and so complaisant. His natural benevolence made him ever accessible, even to the most humble students, who were familiarly admitted into his interior apartments, and treated upon the same footing as pupils, or scientific characters of the highest rank.

—Haüy's name has been placed on the list of one of the faculties of the university. He had an adjunct worthy of him, in M. Brongniart, now a member of the Academy of Sciences, and his successor in the Museum of Natural History. So zealous was Haüy for rendering himself useful, that he was accustomed to send for the pupils of the Normal School, to enter into conversation with them, and initiate them into his secrets, as it were, in play, never dismissing them without an ample collation. From the nature of his researches, the finest jewels were often the objects of his observations; but, to a man of his sentiments, the crystals only attracted attention. One degree more or less in the angle of a schori, or of a spath, would have interested him more than all the treasures of the Indies. If there was any attachment to which he seemed too partial, it was for his own ideas on such subjects. In his modes of living, Haüy never quitted the habits of his native village, and his college. His hours of rising, sleep, &c. were uniform; the same exercises, and promenades in the same places, recurred daily. To strangers he would frequently give cards of admission to his collections, though unknown to them. His antique garb, simple and modest air and language, prevented his ancient neighbours, whom he sometimes visited in his village, from discovering that he had become a considerable personage. This worthy character, who died on the 3d of June, 1822, has left no other inheritance to his family than his valuable collection of crystals, which, by donations, &c. from different parts of Europe, during twenty years, is reckoned to exceed any other known.

THE REV. SIR H. B. DUDLEY.

On the 1st of February, at Cheltenham, the Rev. Sir Henry Bate Dudley, bart. aged 78. He was the son of a clergyman at Chelmsford, by whom he was educated, and afterwards sent to college. His first engagement in public or political life was his establishing The Morning Post and Morning Herald newspapers — the latter in 1780, the former a few years previous. He also commenced the Courier de l'Europe, printed in French, and The English Chronicle. Of The Morning Herald he was for many years sole proprietor, and he supported the paper with extraordinary success. To the "Probationary Odes" and "The Rolliad," which at that time drew universal attention, he contributed largely; and wrote entirely the "Vortigern and Rowena," a satirical work, pourtraying, with admirable spirit, and in the diction of Shakspeare, the characters of all the eminent persons of that day. This appeared at the period of Ireland's disgraceful forgery. In the time of Mr. Garrick he produced the opera of "The Rival Candidates" at Drury-lane Theatre, and afterwards "The Blackamoor washed White," which, in consequence of party-spirit running so high at that period, caused a contest among the audience, with drawn swords, upon the stage itself. He was the author of "The Flitch of Bacon" and "The Woodman." The former was written for the Haymarket Theatre, for the purpose of introducing his friend Shield, as a composer, to the public. The rest of his dramatic works are, "The Travellers at Switzerland," and "At Home," a bagatelle produced about ten years ago. To Sir H. Dudley the country is in a great measure indebted for one of its ornaments—Gainsborough. His patronage of this excellent painter in early life principally contributed to his subsequent success. He was also the friend of De Lolme, who wrote the work upon the constitution; of Lavoisier, who established the present beautiful system of chemistry. Sir Henry was intimate with Garrick, and the Earl of Sandwich (who patronised Capt. Cook), with the elder Colman, Cumberland, Bonnel Thornton, Mrs. Cowley, and the associate of most of the wits of the day. He first discovered the merits of Mrs. Siddons, and mentioned her to Garrick. It is curious that the lady about whom the battles and duels of Sir Henry (then known as parson Bate) with Messrs. Miles and Fitzgerald took place, nearly fifty years ago, was Mrs. Hartley the actress, who died on the same day with himself.

THE REV. T. WINSTANLEY.

Lately, aged 74, the Rev. Thomas Winstanley, D.D. Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Camden Professor of Ancient History, Laudian Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, London. He was of Brazennose College, Oxford, where he took his degrees of M. A. June 17, 1774; B. D. Dec. 6, 1793; D. D. Dec. 11, 1798. In 1771 he was presented to the living of St. Dunstan in the East. On the death of the Rev. Thos. Warton, B.D. in 1790, he was elected Camden Professor of History. In the same year he was presented to the living of Steyning. In 1794 he was collated to the Prebendal Stall of Caddington Major in St. Paul's, on the resignation of the Bishop of Rochester. He was elected Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, on the death of the Rev. Francis Randolph, D.D. Feb. 18, 1797. In 1814 he was elected Laudean Professor of Arabic. He was a most distinguished scholar, and well versed in many of the modern languages. In 1780 he published at the Clarendon

Press an edition of the Poetics of Aristotle, with a Latin version, various readings, an index and notes, which was a lecture book in the University until the reading of the classics, accompanied with a Latin translation, was discontinued. He was editor of the collected Works of Daniel Webb, esq. in quarto, ornamented with a beautiful engraving from a design by Mr. Lock, of Norbury, which has become a very scarce book in consequence of an accidental fire on the premises of the printer.

M. LANGLES.

Lately, at Paris, M. Langles, the celebrated Orientalist and linguist. He was one of the oldest Members of the *Institut*; Professor à l'école speciale des langues Orientales; Conservateur Administrateur de Manuscrits Orienteaux de la Bibliothéque Royale; Member of various foreign Societies; Chevalier of the *Legion d'Honneur*, and of the Order *de Saint Wladimir*, &c. &c. He was a native of Picardy, devoted from his youth to Oriental studies, was in full activity, and presided at a meeting of the New Geographical Society only a few days before his death. His sprightliness and energy indicated a fund of health; and his friends calculated on his society, and the Savans on his aid, for years to come, for he died in his 60th year. He will not easily be replaced. As a linguist, professors may be found equal or surpassing him in particular languages, but as a general Oriental scholar he was almost unrivalled. His knowledge of Eastern history, antiquities, authors, curiosities, customs, &c. was the result of enthusiastic and persevering research. He spared neither trouble nor expense; he grouped round himself the best productions of the writers of all countries, the most intelligent travellers, and the most industrious students. His collection of books, manuscripts, and engravings, is magnificent; and his salons were the resort of all the most interesting and most valuable professors or lovers of the sciences that resided in or visited the French metropolis. His death has produced an unusual sensation, for it has come home to every one's habits and enjoyments. Twice every month, on the first and third Tuesday evenings, his salons were opened; his tables were spread with the newest and richest productions of the literature of all countries. Forty, fifty, sixty, and more persons of learning and distinction were collected from the most distant parts of the world; the colours and costumes of various climes and countries gave a sort of general character to the meeting; the business of literature was despatched, and the pleasures of literature enjoyed at the same time. A sort of *bourse* or exchange was established, at the expense of an individual, who was as hospitable in the administration of his refreshments to the bodies of his guests as he was liberal in the communication of all that was demanded from his stores of learning and information. It is to be regretted, and is no doubt deeply regretted by the surviving parties, that a misunderstanding should have existed between him and M. Silvestre de Sacy, Abel Remusat, and other distinguished professors, which took a more serious character after the establishment of the Asiatic Society. M. Langles would not become a member, and even expressed himself, on some occasions, in terms of disapprobation of the proceedings and productions of that body.

SIR F. FLOOD.

In Ireland, on the 1st ult. Sir Frederick Flood. He was Custos Rotulorum of the co. of Wexford, which he represented in Parliament, as long as he found it practicable at his advanced period of life, to engage in the arduous duties of attendance. He also sat in the Irish House of Commons during three successive Parliaments. In each House he maintained that dignity and independence of character which he was so remarkable for in every station of life. As a Grand Juror of the counties of Wexford and Kilkenny, he evinced integrity, honour, and honesty, so essential to that important office. In his intercourse with the world, which was extensive, his great ambition was to benefit mankind. He was a sound lawyer, and of a strongly gifted understanding, and his advice was courted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. In the relations of private life, he was exemplary in fulfilling the duties that devolved upon him. As a landlord, he was kind and indulgent; as a friend, warm and zealously attached; and he was charitable and benevolent to all. Sir Frederick was the descendant of John Flood, esq. of Flood Hall, in the county of Kilkenny. He married first, Lady Juliana Annesley, sister of the late Earl of Mountnorris, who died without issue. He afterwards married Frances, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, bart. of Doveridge Hall, Derbyshire, by whom he has left one child, Frances, wife of John Harward Jessop, esq. of Doory Hall, co. Longford, to whom he bequeathed the whole of his real and personal property.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bedford, Mrs. Gurney—Mrs. Elger—At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. J. Stevens.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At Binfield, Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Weldon—At Newbury, T. Willmot, esq.—At Bisham Abbey, Gen. Vansittart—At Eton, Mr. J. Piper.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Tingewicke, T. Hearn, esq. to Miss S. A. Risley.

Died.] At Great Woolston, Mr. A. Scrivener—At Overshot Mill, Loud Water, Mr. Crutch—At Aylesbury, Mr. Fowler—At Chalfont St. Giles, Lieut. J. A. Howard—At Little Brickhill, Mr. Penrose.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, the Rev. S. Lee to Mrs. Palmer.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. J. Loughton—At Chesterton, Mr. T. Ind—At Walton, Mr. G. Bailey.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. W. Connah to Mrs. A. Mather—Mr. R. Lumbers to Miss Speed—At Tarporley, Mr. Harris to Mrs. Janion—Mr. B. Holdbrook to Miss M. A. Davenport—At Astbury, Mr. G. Smith to Miss Hutton

Died.] At Whitchurch, Mr. R. Turner—Mr. Wicksted, of Chorlton Hall, 80—At Milton Green, Mr. R. Capper—At Chester, Mr. Harding, 90—Miss M. Hickson—Mrs. E. Denson—At Stockport, P. Ashton, M. D.—At Alsager Lodge, Mrs. S. Creed.

CORNWALL.

The Church of the Island of Tresco (Scilly) has been considerably extended and improved by the aid of the Society for Promoting the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels. Some further improvements of the Church of St. Agnes are in contemplation.

A respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Truro was lately held at the Town Hall, pursuant to a requisition to the Mayor, who was in the chair. Several resolutions were passed, and a petition to Parliament, praying for the repeal of the duties upon coal and culm carried coastwise, was agreed to.

Married.] J. Symons, esq. of St. Kew, to Miss C. W. Cleeve—At St. Austle, Mr. Rodda, of Charlestown, to Miss S. Vounder.

Died.] At Newport, Mrs. Ridgway—At Truro, Mrs. Marshall—Mrs. Giddy—At Geomoe, Mrs. Dyke—The Rev. J. Shaw, vicar of South Petherwin cum Trewin.

CUMBERLAND.

It is in contemplation to have a very handsome new street, parallel with that called the Horse-market, adjoining the Crescent, in Carlisle. The Earl of Lonsdale and the Corporation are laying out for sale, the fields called Aglionby Lands and Crosby Close—the site to be intersected by spacious streets twenty yards wide. It may be safely predicted that in a few years, a fine airy new town will spring up in this quarter, and probably give birth to further equally important additions and improvements.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. W. S. Denton to Miss S. Nixon—Mr. W. Graham to Miss M. Dobson—Mr. J. Salkeld to Miss M. Wilson—Mr. W. Nicholson to Miss E. Sewell—At Penrith, Mr. J. Brooks to Mrs. J. Stockdale—At Whitehaven, Mr. T. Beck to Miss Dodgson—At Lorton, Mr. J. Ellery to Miss B. Robinson—At Sabergham Church, Mr. J. Peel to Miss A. Ferguson—At Scaleby, Mr. W. Irwin to Miss M. Gibson—At Penrith, Mr. T. Stewart to Miss J. Gardhouse—At Crosthwaite Church, Mr. W. Armstrong to Miss H Holmes.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. D. Richardson—Mrs. M. Fowler—Mrs. C. Smith—Mr. W. Hutton—Mr. G. Bentham—Mr. T. Guy—At Penrith, Mr. R. Richardson, 84—Mr. Hutton, 91—At Whitehaven, Mrs. M. Campbell—Mrs. Allinson—Mr. G. Braithwaite—At Werkington, Mrs. M. Crokeplace—At Keswick, Mr. M. Dixon, 88—Mrs. Grave, 87—At Barrow-house, Mr. G. Ponsonby—At Maryport, Mr. W. Smith—Mrs. E. Hurst.

DERBYSHIRE.

The iron trade of Yorkshire and Derbyshire fully keeps pace with the increasing prosperity of the country; the orders for metal equal the brisk periods of the war. The artisans of Birmingham are also in full employ, but wages are low.

Married.] Mr. A. Clarke to Miss M. A. Tomlinson, of Crich.

Died.] At Quorndon, Mr. Buxton—At Rowland, Mr. T. Barton, 72—At Derby, Capt. Loy—Mrs. Loy—At Radborne, the Rev. E. Pole.

DEVONSHIRE.

Earl Morley has addressed an explanatory letter to the Mayor of Plymouth, on the intended bridge over the Lara, which is not to be on the suspension principle. The plan now adopted has undergone the examination and obtained the unqualified approbation of three or four of the best engineers in England. It will be open to the public in about eighteen months. New roads, in various directions, communicating with the bridge, are about to be opened, which will prove of great benefit to the towns of Dartmouth, Modbury, Totnes, Kingsbridge, Plymouth, &c.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. E. C. Priest to Miss E. Avis—Mr. W. H. Furlong to Miss G. Hern—At Offwell, the Rev. J. Townsend to Miss Southcote—At Ilfracombe, Lieut.-Col. Newton to Miss E. Legrand—At Woodbury, Mr. Ellis to Miss Ashford—At Farway, Mr. T. Bennett to Miss C. Prideaux—At Heavitree, A. T. R. Vicary, esq. to Miss B. Templer—At Payhembury, H. Hayman, esq. to Miss H. Glanville.

Died.] At Gittisham, Mr. S. Doble, 92—At Dartmouth, R. H. Hine, esq.—Near Sidmouth, T. Lyde, esq.—At Colyton, Mrs. Warmington—At Exeter, Mrs. White—Mrs. Griffith—J. Beaumont, esq.—Mrs. Ellard—Mr. J. Godfrey—At Sidmouth, Miss C. Defflis—At Teignmouth, F. Mackenzie, esq.—At Topsham, Miss F. J. Hereford—At Tiverton, Mrs. Pitman—Miss L. M. Rendell—At Bovey Tracey, G. H. Clapp, esq.—At Collumpton, S. Shute, esq. 71—Mr. A. Shere—At Plymouth, Mrs. King—W. Flake, 101—At Kingsbride, Miss C. L. Prideaux—At Totness, Mrs. S. Taylor, 85—At Hartland Parsonage, Mrs. Chanter—At Stonehouse, Lieut.-gen. Williams—At Modbury, J. Andrews, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

It has at length been determined that the intended road from Lyme to Charmouth shall be carried into effect as soon as possible. The tremendous hill, which now separates the two places, will be in a great measure avoided, and the contributors to it will afford employment to a number of poor men. The Bridport Commissioners intend to petition Parliament this session in order to procure a Bill for leave to make a new road to the left of the present line from Charmouth to that place.

Married.] Mr. Haydon, of Bridport, to Miss Pearce, of Drimpton—At Poole, Mr. F. Haskell to Miss E. Dugdale.

Died.] At Fleet-house, near Weymouth, Mrs. Gould—At Beauminster, Mr. S. Reed—At Blandford, W. M. Pleydell, esq.—At Sherborne, Miss J. Osborne—At Weymouth, Mrs. Weston.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. T. Henderson to Miss M. A. Wind—Mr. Blair to Miss Reed—Mr. J. Moor to Miss E. Newrick—At Chester-le-Street, Mr. G. Patterson to Miss A. Turnbull—At South Shields, Mr. R. Smith to Miss C. Christie—Mr. J. Robson to Miss Jackson—At Durham, Mr. R. Stobbs to Miss J. Kelsey—At Ryton, Mr. J. Pearson to Miss L. Mulcaster.

Died.] At Darlington, Mr. H. Harrisson—The Rev. D. Rogers—Mrs. Willson—At Sunderland, Mrs. E. Wardle—Mrs. J. Tiplady—At Durham, Mrs. Thwaites—Mrs. Fielding—At Gateshead, Mr. R. Proctor, 81—At Wooler, Mrs. Bolton—At Barnard Castle, Mrs. Collins—At South Shields, Mrs. Dobson, 101—At Bishop Auckland, Mr. T. Bowman.

ESSEX.

At Chelmsford Sessions the Magistrates discussed the question whether some respectable females of that town, disciples of Mrs. Fry, should be allowed to visit the prisoners in the gaol occasionally; and, on coming to a vote, they rescinded, by a majority of twenty-five to seven, the permission which had been given by three of the five visiting magistrates. The prison, it was said, was a Church of England establishment, and it might be dangerous to permit Sectarians to give instructions to the prisoners! Besides, prayers from the liturgy were read every morning by the Chaplain, as directed by the late act, and it would be extremely indelicate, and hurtful to his feelings as a minister and a gentleman, to permit others to interfere with the moral improvement of the prisoners!

Married.] At Great Oakley, Mr. Freshfield to Miss S. Cole—At Harwich, Mr. Guillam to Miss South—Mr. J. Coates to Miss S. Robinson, of Holton—Mr. Challis, of Braintree, to Miss M. Dow—At Bulnear, Mr. Ranson to Miss Tiffin—Mr. Game to Miss S. Austen, of Colchester.

Died.] At Colchester, Mr. Bond—J. Thompson, esq.—Mrs. Scale—Mrs. Cuming—At Rayleigh, Mr. E. Murdock—The Rev. J. N. Syer—Mrs. Partridge, of Toppesfield—At Springfield, Miss Bigg—Mrs. Ling, of Cressing—At Mace's Place, Rickling Green, Mrs. Fiske—At Plaistow, S. S. Ward, esq.—At Braintree, Mr. Coe, 89—At Great Tey, Mrs. Storry.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. M'Intosh, the contractor for the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, has been for some months proceeding with it in the most efficient manner, and with means fully adequate to ensure the full completion of this most important work in September 1825. Were an additional proof wanting of the favourable point of view in which it is regarded by the subscribers and the public at large, the last meeting of the company afforded a gratifying instance. Since the contract entered into by Mr. M'Intosh, certain additional works were suggested by Mr. Telford as necessary to the efficiency of the plan, whereby an increased expense of 13 or 14,000*l.* would be incurred, and the meeting alluded to was called for the purpose of taking this subject into consideration; when, such was the confidence felt in the success of the work, that the requisite sum was immediately subscribed; and had 50,000*l* been called for, it would have been raised without the least difficulty.

Married.] At Henbury, Mr. H. Perry to Miss E. Pinkney—At Gloucester, Mr. J. Merrett to Miss H. Lewis—Mr. S. Cannock to Miss A. Playsted—Mr. T. Blinman, of Bristol, to Miss L. Davenport—At Cirencester, Mr. W. Lawler to Miss A. Saintsbury—Mr. W. Paul, of Westbury-on-Trim, to Miss M. Marsh—Mr. H. W. James, of Cheltenham, to Miss Barnard.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. D. Viner—Mr. R. Barrett—At Cheltenham, Mrs. Master—Mrs. Cunningham—At Painswick, J. Horlick, esq.—Mrs. Wane—At Charlton Kings, S. Higgs, esq.—At Newent, J. Hawkins, esq.—At Tewkesbury, Mr. J. Spilsbury—At Redland, Dr. Shellard.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Lymington, the Rev. H. Allen to Miss A. A. Archer—At Winchester, the Rev. T. Westcombe to Miss L. Deverell—At Southampton, Mr. R. Bellenger to Miss J. Caddle—Capt. Pettengal to Miss S. Pattinson—At Ringwood, Mr. J. Arnold to Miss E. Ayles.

Died.] At the Court House, Overton, Mrs. Bridges—At Southampton, Mr. J. Hancock—At Newport, Mr. Hayles—At Christchurch, T. Jeans, esq. M.D. 77—At Totton, Mr. T. Scard—At Shrub's Hill, Lyndhurst, the Rev. H. Longden, 78—At Lyndhurst, Mrs. Hinves, 89—At Alresford, Mr. W. Keene—At Ringwood, Mr. T. Bound—At Winchester, Mrs. Larner.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Much Cowarne, Mr. J. Morris to Miss Gardiner—W. Syme, esq. to Miss L. Babington, of Peterstow—J. Symons, esq. of Luck, to Mrs. Turner—At Langarren, Mr. J. Williams to Miss Woodward.

Died.] E. Stallard, esq. of the Moor—At Ross, Mrs. Sier—Mrs. Roberts—At Bosbury, Lady Colt—At Hereford, J. Evans, esq.—At Abbeydore, Mrs. Turner—At Cagebrook, Miss M. Green.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bayfordbury, W. Baker, esq.—At Sawbridgeworth, Miss Rix—At Cheshunt, Mrs. Mayo—At Ware, Mr. W. Flack—At Berkhampsted, Mrs. Avis.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Godmanchester, Mr. J. Addy.

KENT.

Married.] At Walmer, Mr. R. Woodcock to Miss E. Ashenden—At Rochester, Mr. L. Paine to Miss Webb—Capt. R. S. Piper, R. A. to Miss M. Barrow—At Chatham, Mr. F. Day to Miss E. Lucy—At Canterbury, Mr. T. Burton to Miss Skinner—At Hythe, Mr. Stone to Miss C. Sampson.

Died.] At Deal, Mrs. Newing, 78—At Lydd, Mr. T. Venner—At Maidstone, Mr. G. C. Ellis—At Canterbury, Mrs. Field—At Faversham, Mrs. Eggleston—At Sandwich, Mr. Clarebut—At Hythe, Mrs. S. Cock—At Folkstone, Mr. J. Hodges, 83—Mr. J. Pratt—At Deal, Mrs. Walker—Mr. S. Sayer—At Tenterden, Mrs. Winsor—At Chatham, Mrs. Reader—Mr. J. Boddington, 88—At St. Paul Cray's Hill, J. Chapman, esq. 94—At Dover, Miss Gardner—Mrs. Sayer—At Charlton, Mrs. Harrower, 80—Aged 73, at her house at Woolwich, the once beautiful and admired actress, Mrs. Hartley. She was a cotemporary of Garrick, and, we believe, the only one that remained, excepting Mr. Quick and Mrs. Mattocks, who are still alive. Her extreme beauty and the truth and nature of her acting attracted universal admiration, and caused her to rank the highest (as a female) in her profession, previous to the appearance of Mrs. Siddons.

LANCASHIRE.

St. George's Church, Liverpool, is an object of considerable architectural interest for its taste, and having been nearly the first cast-iron church erected in the kingdom, the whole of the framework of the windows, doors, pillars, groins, roofs, pulpit, and ornamental enrichments are of cast-iron. The length is 119 feet; the breadth 47. It is ornamented by a splendid window of stained glass. The tower, raised to the height of 96 feet, and standing on a hill, the site of an an-

cient sea-beacon, is elevated 345 feet above high-water mark, and commands one of the finest views in the kingdom, comprehending the town and shipping of Liverpool, the estuary of the Mersey, the level surface of Lancashire, as far as the eye can trace the prospect, with the craggy hills of Wales towards the west, and towards the north-east the distant mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

The subscription for the Manchester Institution for the Promotion of Science, Literature, and the Arts, already amounts to near 17,000*l*. Sir Thos. Lawrence has sent a life subscription, and expresses a hope that the establishment may receive the King's patronage.

Married.] At Liverpool, the Rev. S. Payne to Miss E. Bruce—At Manchester, Mr. J. Mason to Miss E. Heron.

Died.] At Smedly, Mr. R. Senior—Mr. T. Leary, of Manchester—Mr. W. Carter, late of Liverpool—At Liverpool, Mr. T. Lloyd—Mrs. Lloyd—The Rev. J. Thomas, of St. John's, Lancaster—At Preston, Mrs. Fielding—At Manchester, Mr. S. Bates.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Johnson to Miss E. Fielding—Mr. C. Rushworth, of Loughborough, to Miss S. Chapman.

Died.] At Castle Donnington, the Rev. T. Bosville—At Leicester, Mr. W. Wykes—At Birstal, Mr. J. Peake—At Thorpe Arnold, near Melton Mowbray, the Rev. J. Crofts, 74—Mrs. Pollard—The Rev. J. Robinson, of Stoke Goulding—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mrs. M'Douall—Mrs. Whitby, of Osbaston Lodge—At Coston, Mr. J. Myers.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Boston, Mr. G. W. Winter to Miss M. A. Holland—At Thorney, Mr. Dobson to Miss Patridge—At Tealby, Mr. G. Smith to Miss A. Lamon—At Spalding, Mr. E. Langworth to Miss M. A. Gall—At Horncastle, Mr. V. Dennis to Miss Wingate—Mr. J. Shaw to Miss S. Baldock—At Welby, Mr. Simpson to Miss J. Watson—At South Luffenham, G. S. Boulton, esq. to Miss E. Boulton—At Sibsey, Mr. W. Bordas to Mrs. Birley.

Died.] At Long Sutton, Mr. G. Porter—At Boston, Mrs. Ketwood—At Ormsby, Miss H. Mundy—At Stickney, Mrs. Adams—At Stamford, Mr. E. Johnson—At Brettleby, Mrs. Brown—Mrs. Keyworth—At Welby, Mrs. Kemp—At Portland, Miss M. Smith—At Langton, Mr. J. Rothwell—At Spalding, Miss Owen—At Alford, Mr. S. Brown—At Greatford, Mrs. S. Welch.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Considerable discontents prevail amongst some of the colliers in the western part of Monmouthshire. It is but a short time since similar symptoms manifested themselves in one of the largest iron-works in the neighbourhood, but which were suppressed by firmness and resolution. Some of the workmen at one of the collieries have left their employ, and it is reported that the rest have given notice. The present rapid increase in the price of provisions is supposed to have had considerable influence in producing these threatening occurrences.

Married.] Mr. T. Wells, of Cwmbrane, to Miss E. Watts.

Died.] At Monmouth, Miss E. Protheroe—Mrs. E. Jones—At Chepstow, G. Buckle, esq.—Mrs. Thompson—At Keventlogall, W. Thomas, esq.

NORFOLK.

A general meeting of the inhabitants of Norwich was held at the Guild-hall, on the 28th January, pursuant to requisition, "in order to consider of the propriety of petitioning Parliament to carry into effect the Resolutions passed in the last session of the House of Commons on the subject of Colonial Slavery." Edmond Wodehouse, esq. M. P. and T. F. Buxton, esq. M. P. attended the meeting, which was very numerous, and resolutions were carried in favour of the late measures adopted by government and in recommendation of the gradual abolition.

A meeting of the merchants and tradesmen of Yarmouth was held last month, when it was proposed to establish a Commercial or Exchange Room; for which purpose a subscription was immediately commenced, and from the spirit evinced on the occasion, there is no doubt of its ultimate success.

Married.] At Norwich, G. Chapman, esq. to Miss C. Dade—Mr. T. Wells to Miss A. Parr—Mr. Payne, of Stone Hills, to Miss E. Osborne—At Lynn, Mr. Holditch to Miss Archer—Mr. J. Stockburn to Miss A. Fysh—At Trunch, Mr. Press to Miss Johnsons—At Yarmouth, Capt. W. Barber to Miss Easter.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Girling, 78—Mr. J. Potter—Mr. W. Mack, 84—Mr. T. Andrews—At Fring, Mrs. Bate—At Rainthorpe Hall, J. Gay, esq.—At Yarmouth, Mrs. M. Febus—Mrs. E. Harrisson—Mrs. S. Becket—Mrs. English—Miss C. Purson—At Belton, Mrs. Glasspole—At Diss, Mrs. Martin—At Long Stratton, Mrs. Aldis—At Lynn, Mr. R. Lond—At Stanhoe, Mrs. Hare.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Harleston, Mr. J. Walton to Miss K. Vials—At Holdenby, Mr. J. Faulkner to Miss R. Branston—At Weeden Beck, Capt. Harding to Miss A. E. Jones—Mr. J. Muttor, of Kelmarsh, to Miss M. Abbott.

Died.] At Harpole, Mr. S. Rolfe—At Northampton, Mrs. Love—At Peterborough, Mr. R. Gibbs, 84—At Stoke Albany, Miss C. Vevers.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

At the anniversary meeting of the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle last month, an interesting paper by Mr. W. Chapman was read, giving an account of the antiquities and curiosities discovered in digging the canal from Carlisle to the West sea. The most interesting part of this communication related to the discovery, on the shores of the Solway Frith, beyond Brough, of a subterraneous forest of oak, imbedded in a stiff blue clay, and lying from two to three feet below the foundation of the Roman wall, which passed over it. The trees, which were of large dimensions, were all lying towards the north; the stumps of some were in their natural position. And, what is most remarkable, the wood of these trees was in so perfect a state, as to be scarcely distinguishable from fresh oak, although it is evident that it must have lain there some thousand years, as the period of its growth must have been anterior to the building of the Roman wall. So perfectly sound was the wood, that it was used for the purposes of embankment, &c. along with other wood.

The horrible burning of the horses (see p. 94) did not take place at the *Kenton Colliery*, but at another hard by. The *Tyne Mercury* states, that there is no doubt of the truth of this infamous act of cruelty.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. G. Armstrong to Miss M. Lawson—Mr. G. Tuss to Miss F. Bilton—Mr. Robson to Miss Brown—Mr. R. Hewlett to Miss Turner—Mr. J. Bearep to Miss A. Bearep—Mr. D. Tickle to Miss A. Gray—Mr. J. Bowden, of Seaton Sluice, to Miss Turner.

Died.] At Newcastle, the Rev. R. Atkinson—Mr. W. Ferguson—Mrs. Shield—Mrs. J. Elliot—Mrs. J. Rutherford—Mr. J. Richardson—Mrs. C. Richardson—Miss M. E. Griffith—J. Bulmer, esq.—At North Shields, Mrs. Naters—Mrs. A. Steel—Mrs. Grant—Mrs. Finley—Mrs. Brass—At North

Shore, Mr. B. Wilson—At Berwick, Mr. T. Gilchrist—Mrs. Forster—M. Forster, esq. 85—At Morpeth, Mrs. Wilson—At Alnwick, Mrs. Paterson—Mr. A. Scott—Mr. G. Farquhar—At Houghtly, Mrs. Leadbitter—At Hexham, Mr. J. Brown—Mrs. Swinburne.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Basford, Lieut. T. Strover, R. N. to Miss Danes—At Syerston, G. Flower, esq. to Miss H. Cowley—At Arnold, Mr. Moore to Miss Lee—Mr. Walker to Miss Greenwood—At Nottingham, Mr. J. Taylor to Miss M. Rouse—Mr. S. T. Hogg to Miss E. Tutin—Mr. T. Garratt to Miss C. Lockwood—Mr. R. Lee to Miss A. Glea—Mr. H. Simpson to Miss P. Rhodes—At Newark, Mr. W. Scarrington to Miss A. Richmond—At Worksop, Mr. Swindell to Miss Cooke.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. G. Hilton—Mrs. A. Hill—Mrs. Wills—Miss R. Slater—Mr. D. Harrison Mrs. Foster—At Mansfield, Mr. Buckles—At Farnsfield, Mr. T. Smith—At Newark, Mr. H. Cartledge—Mr. W. Walter—Mrs. Ward—Mrs. M. Leeson—At Wysall, Mr. S. Shaw—At Hadsock, near Worksop, Mr. G. Shuttleworth—At Worksop, Mrs. Burgoine—At Wirksworth, Mrs. Norris.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. R. Cobb, of Banbury, to Miss C. Pix—At Oxford, Mr. A. Taylor to Miss A. Burton.

Died.] At Bicester, Mrs. Bathe—At Oxford, Mrs. Wyatt—Mrs. Haynes—At Witney, Mr. T. Brian—At Tetsworth, B. H. Smyth, esq.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.] At Stockerston, near Uppingham, R. Walker, esq.—At Uppingham, Mrs. Cox—At Pilton, Mr. A. Bell—At Empringham, Mr. J. Bloodworth—At Wing, Mr. W. White—Mrs. Larratt, of South Luffenham.

SHROPSHIRE.

At a late meeting held at Shrewsbury by a committee appointed to examine a plan for the Holyhead Road, it was resolved that the committee, having inspected two different plans presented to them, and having examined the estimates, are of opinion, that the plan proposed by Mr. Birch for taking the road up the Wyle Cop, is cheaper and much more beneficial to the town of Shrewsbury than the plan for taking the Holyhead road round the walls, and would answer every purpose for the benefit of the Irish travellers.

Married.] At Shiffnall, Mr. J. Bright to Miss M. A. Reynolds—At Old Swinford, Mr. J. Beddoe to Miss E. Childe—At Chirbury, Mr. W. V. Bourley to Miss Dudleston—At Cleobury Mortimer, Mr. T. Lloyd to Miss Dance—At Ludlow, Mr. E. Fletcher to Miss A. Thomas—At Hales Owen, Mr. G. W. Eaton to Miss M. L. Parker.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Mason—Mrs. E. Careswell—Mrs. Vaughan—Mr. Jeffreys—Miss E. Meredith, of Ludlow—Near Oswestry, Mrs. Roberts—At Forton, Mr. J. Minton—At Cotwell, Mrs. Juckes—At West Felton, Mrs. Frank—At Knockin, Mrs. H. Whitford—R. Williams, esq. of Eaton, 94.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A highly respectable meeting of the subscribers to the intended improvements in Bridgewater, took place last month, when it was finally resolved to carry into immediate execution the designs submitted by Mr. Carver, the architect, viz. the erection of a superb mansion house, for the accommodation of the judges at the assizes; a commodious hotel; and elegant assembly and card-rooms.

Married.] At Bath, B. Acton, esq. to Miss C. M. Moore—J. Greenough, esq. to Miss M. Banks Mr. J. F. Lazaron to Miss S. Lawrence—The Rev. W. Marriot to Miss F. Bird—Mr. J. Griffiths to Miss A. Mawley—Mr. R. Harris to Mrs. J. Hunt—The Rev. R. Winton to Miss E. Musgrave, of Taunton—At Bridgewater, Mr. T. Coombes to Miss S. Coombe.

Died.] At Bishop's Hull, Mrs. Greatheed—Mr. J. Hartnell—C. Marsh, esq.—At Bath, N. Thorley, esq.—Mrs. M. Guest—Mrs. Walsh—H. Cazamajor, esq.—T. Merrick, esq.—Sir H. Bateman, bart.—Mr R. Lucas, 84—Mrs. Smyth—Mr J. Price—T. King, esq.—Mrs. M. Anderdon—At Whitnell, R. Bath, esq. 94—At Frome, Mrs. Stile—At Taunton, Mr. Boon—Mr. D. Poundsbury—At Widecombe, Mr. W. Butler, 88—Mrs. Clarke—Near Bridgewater, Mrs. J. Meade, 84—At Ilminster, Mr. J. Jesse, 77.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bridgend, Keen, the Rev. H. Lomas—At Newcastle-under-Lyme, Mr. T. Beardmore to Miss S. Colclough—At Lichfield, Capt. C. Warde, R. N. to Miss Gregory.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Smith—At Leek, Mr. Hammersley—Mrs. Shufflebotham.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Rumburgh, Mr. J. Coates to Miss S. Robinson—At Boxford, Mr. W. Scowin to Miss Quinton—At Maldon, the Rev. W. H. Bull to Miss S. Bridges—Mr. J. King, of Desning Hall, to Miss A. Lanchester—At Bury, Mr. J. Watson to Miss S. Place—At Hadleigh, Mr. E. R. Tovill to Miss A. Willson—At Fressingfield, Mr. J. Debney to Miss M. A. Oxborrow.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mrs. Clark—Mr. W. Borrett—At Orford, Mrs. Mealing—At Bury, Mr. Pettit—At Bergholt, Mr. T. Beaumont, 94—At Nayland, Mr. W. Daniel—At Sudbury, Miss D. S. Gilly—Mrs. Gilly, 84—At Bungay, Mrs. Gibbon—At Rushbrooke, Mrs. Denton—At Woodbridge, J. Lynn, esq.—Mr. J. Mallett—At Stowmarket, Mrs. Earthy—At Reydon Cottage, Mrs. Jermyn—At Rougham, Mrs. Garnham.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, J. G. Jenkins, esq. to Miss C. Knowles—At Wartling, Major C. W. Elwood to Miss A. K. Curteis—T. Comber, esq. of Allington, to Miss H. M. Peach.

Died.] At Worthing, the Rev. F. Tutte, 94—At Brighton, Miss C. Peyton—At Preston, Miss E. Smithers—At Pit's Hill, W. Milford, esq. 75.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. R. Salloway to Miss C. Anderson—O. Mason, esq. to Miss E. Baker—At Warwick, Mr. R. Tibbits to Miss Sparrow—The Rev. Mr. Johnson to Miss Bailey.

Died.] At Warwick, C. P. Packwood, esq. 78—At Coventry, Mr. C. Brown—At Rugby, Mrs. Benn—At Birmingham, the Rev. H. Taft—Mrs. J. Budd—At Handsworth, Mrs. Flint.

WESTMORELAND.

Died.] At Burton in Kendal, Mrs. Pearson—At Kendal, Mrs. P. Tate—Mr. E. Brooks.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Trowbridge, Mr. J. Taylor to Miss J. Keevil—Mr. W. Wills to Miss M. Marshman—At Manston, T. Wills, esq. to Miss A. Kaines—Mr. E. Gane, of Trowbridge, to Miss Laurence—At Wilcot, J. Beaven, esq. to Miss Willson—At Devizes, Mr. Plank to Mrs. Wadsworth.

Died.] At Bradford, Mrs. Bush—At Corsley, Mr. Cleift—At Devizes, Mrs. Sartain—At Trowbridge, Mrs. Figgins—At Salisbury, Miss Ranger—W. Amey, esq.—Mrs. C. Lee—At Marlborough, Sir H. Smyth, bart.—At Bourton, Mrs. Maggs.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Nichols to Miss Lucas, of Bromsgrove.

Died.] At Ham Court, Miss F. Martin—Mr. W. Kent, of Upton-on-Severn—At Sidbury, Mr. T. Dent—At Droitwich, Mr. J. Wheeler—At Broadway, Mrs. Howe.

YORKSHIRE.

A plan has been formed, and is now under consideration, for bringing the two important towns of Leeds and Manchester, by way of Halifax, eleven miles nearer than they are at present! The proposed line of road from Halifax to Leeds,

which is to pass by Hipperholme, Wike, Okenshaw, Hunsworth, Tong, Farnley, and Lower Wortley, to the Wellington Bridge, at Leeds, thereby avoids Clayton Heights, and reduces the present two stages of nine miles each, to one stage of fourteen miles. The line from Halifax to Manchester is to continue on the present road to Ripponden, then to take the Oldham road for some miles, when it is to turn off to Booth Dean, and leaving Oldham to the left, and Rochdale to the right, to attain the town of Manchester at a distance of twenty-one instead of twenty-eight miles, and without climbing Blackstone Edge.

Married.] Mr. J. Hepper, of Leeds, to Miss Rhodes—At Leeds, Mr J. Wood to Miss J. Mathers—At Otley, Mr. Maude to Miss D. Hartley—At Wakefield, Mr. W. Chadwick to Miss E. Linley—At Hull, Capt. P. Hutchinson to Miss M. A. Pratt—At Blyth, Mr. T. Le Gay Breverton to Miss Taylor—At York, Mr. Kirkby to Miss E. C. Steel—At Bradford, Mr. J. Ward to Miss Holroyd—At Henningfield, Mr. J. Swift to Miss S.Garland—Mr. J. Mitchell to Miss A. Hunt, of Horbury—At Whitby, R. B. Cook, esq. to Miss E. C. Webb—At Gargrave, Mr. J. Mason to Miss Shiers.

Died.] At Wakefield, D. Colvard, esq.—Mr. W. Clarkson—At Cottingley Bridge, C. F. Bresfield, esq.—At Ripon, Mrs. Askwith—At Bolton, Mr. Ronald—At Long Balk House, Mrs. Le Page—At Boroughbridge, Mrs. Burniston—At Rilston, Mr. W. Blake—At Leeds, Mrs. Jackson—Mr. J. Houseman—F. Risdale, esq. of Winsley—At Winfield House, C. Bramley, esq.—At Ripley, Mrs. Hewett—At Tadcaster, Mr. T. Hartley—At Barnsley, Mr. W. Horsefall—At Knaresborough, Mrs. Buttersfield—At York, J. Hamerton, esq.

WALES.

At Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, a Cambrian Society has been instituted under the patronage of the Rev. D. Hughes, A. M. A numerous meeting lately took place, when Mr. D. Williams was chosen president. Several orations were delivered in the Ancient British language; Englynion were also recited on the antiquity and excellence of the Welsh language, &c. Mr. J. Jones, the Bard of the Society, recited also some Englynion to the patron, in such an energetic and emphatic manner, as elicited great approbation. Vice-presidents and a committee were appointed; and subscriptions entered into to establish a library.

Married.] At Holywell, Mr. E. Leigh to Miss M. Hill—Mr. J. Penschold to Miss Allington—Mr. E. Leigh to Miss M. Hill—At Eglwysfach, Mr. J. Davies to Miss P. Lloyd—At Llanyblodwell, Mr. Hamer to Miss Lloyd—Mr. T. Snelson, of Darland Hall, Denbigh, to Miss Coms—Capt. C. Warde, R. N. of Woolaud Castle, to Miss M. Gregory—At Denis, Mr. W. Jones to Miss A. Griffith—The Rev. J. M. Edwards, of Towyn, to Miss Edwards—Mr. J. C. Davies, of Hawarden, to Miss M. Ball—At Llanrhaidr, Denbigh, Mr. T. Jones to Miss Pearson.

Died.] At Trefanial, Mr. J. Jones—Mr. H. Evans of Machynlleth—At Machynlleth, Capt. Jones, R.N.—At Holt, Denbigh, Mr. C. Price—At Builth, T. Price, esq.—At Brecon, Mr. T. Farmer.

SCOTLAND.

The annual meeting of the Gaelic School Society was held last month, in the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh, R. G. M'Donald, esq. of Clanranald, M.P. in the chair. The annual report was first read, which stated that the Society had under its care 81 schools, attended by nearly 6000 scholars, and that notwithstanding the contributions and donations received in the course of the year, there was still a deficiency in the funds. The meeting was then addressed in eloquent and impressive speeches by the Rev. Valentine Ward, the Rev. John Brown, Henry M'Kenzie, esq. the treasurer, who read an abstract of the accounts, John Campbell, esq. of Carbrook, the Very Rev. Principal Baird, the Rev. Dr. Brunton, the Rev. David Dickson, who read the list of office-bearers, and George Buchan, esq. of Kelloe. The chairman then shortly addressed the meeting, stating some facts relative to the enthusiasm with which the Society's teachers were hailed among our Celtic countrymen.

The sums in custom duties remitted last year to London from Scotland, exceeded that of the preceding year 170,000*l.*; the excess of duties at Greenock was about 60,000*l.*; ditto, at Port-Glasgow, 35,000*l.*; ditto at Leith, 23,000*l.* And, at almost every other port, particularly at Glasgow, Grangemouth, Aberdeen, and Dundee, there was a considerable increase.

Married.] At Burnside, Mr. R. Grieve to Miss M. Rolland—At Hillside, Leith Walk, J. S. Combe, M. D. to Miss A. Thompson—At Stonhouse, J. Kennedy, esq. to Miss A. M'Turk—R. Fulton, esq. of Dubbyside, to Miss H. Fotheringham—At Edinburgh, J. Carfrae, esq. to Miss J. Park—Mr. R. Grieve to MissC. Anderson—At Leith, Mr. J. M'Leod to Miss C. Loudon—At Aberdeen, W. Irvine, esq. to Miss H. A. Stuart—Lieut. W. H. Smith to Miss E. Willson—At Linlithgow, Mr. E. Clark to Miss J. Fraser—At Perth, Mr. Mitchel to Miss J. Pringle.

Died.] At Goodlyburn, Miss M. Cunningham—At Aberdeen, R. Lamb, esq.—J. Davidson, esq.—At Falkirk, Miss A. Duncanson—At Park, R. Govane, esq.—At Ayr, Mr. J. Willson—Capt W. Niven—At Glasgow, Miss G. Carlyle—At Kelso, Mr. A. Dodds—At Dumblane, J. Allan, esq.—At Paisley, Mr. J. Peers—At Edinburgh, Gen. F. Dundas—Miss C. Fleming—Admiral Bisset—H. D. Grant, esq.—Mrs. Aitken—Miss Foy.

IRELAND.

Mr. Macquisten, civil engineer, has made a report in regard to the expediency of opening a safe and speedy communication between Scotland and Ireland, by means of steam-packets, from the harbour of Troon, in Ayrshire, to Belfast Loch, in preference to the passage from Portpatrick to Donaghadee. Troon is seventy-three miles distant from Edinburgh, thirty-one miles from Glasgow, and sixty-three miles from Dumfries. Portpatrick is 136 miles distant from Edinburgh, twenty-four miles from Glasgow, and eighty-five miles from Dumfries. As a saving of distance, and consequently of time and expenses, Mr. Macquisten states the former place to be preferable to the latter for every point of the kingdom. The harbours, too, at Troon and Belfast Loch, he states to be infinitely superior to those of Portpatrick and Donaghadee, and the passage by water, though longer, he states to be more certain and safe.

Married.] At Dublin, P. Egan, esq. to Miss E. Murray—J. Busby, esq. to Miss C. W. Pellegrine—P. Majan, esq. to Miss E. O'Connor—C. Whitton, esq. to Miss S. S. Battersby—The Rev. E. Mayne to Miss H. Mayne—At Cork, Dr. Magin to Miss E. Bullen—R. N. Parker, esq. to Miss H. Newsome.

Died.] At Dublin, Lieut. F. B. Pyne—N. Magreth, esq.—J. Taylor, esq.—R. Bentley, esq.—W. Barry, esq.—Mr. J. Melsop—Mrs. C. D. Hore—Mr. S. Steele—Mrs. Morland—At Coolen, Sir R. Harte, 88—At Mallow, Miss A. Cox—At Tullamore, Mrs. C. E. Handy—At Seafield, Mrs. Hore.